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BTA 'DECLARATION' ON BALKAN AIRPLANE INCIDENT

AU242009 Sofia BTA in English 1900 GMT 24 Jul 86

["Declaration" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, July 24 (BTA) -- In 1984 nine Turkish citizens died in an accident of a Balkan Airlines plane. The relatives of eight of them were paid compensations in compliance with Article 22 of the Warsaw Convention of 1929.

The heirs of the Turkish citizen Haidar Yassaqre [were] repeatedly offered the maximum compensation provided by the convention -- 20,000 dollars. They refused to accept the sum and lodged a claim against Balkan Airlines in the Istanbul regional court for a compensation of about 150,000 dollars. Though it was not competent to deliver judgement of such cases, the court upheld the claim. Its order was appealed within the legitimate term in a higher court but the trying of the case has still not been scheduled.

On July 20, 1986, Sunday, at 8:30 a.m. on an order of an officer of the court, issued in compliance with the ruling of the regional court and bearning no legal force, and under the pretext to guarantee the payment of the claimed sum, a TU-154 passanger jet of the Balkan Airlines on a regular Sofia-Istanbul-Sofia flight was illegally detained at the Istanbul airport. It was released and returned to Bulgaria at 2:30 a.m. on July 24.

The detention of the plane is an illegal, groundless and unfriendly act on the part of the Turkish authorities. It is an unprecedented event in international practice.

In compliance with the Constitution of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the civil aviation law, the Balkan Airlines planes are the property of the Bulgarian state. They enjoy immunity from court prosecution and cannot be an object of acts of compulsion.

Actions of compulsion have been undertaken against the Bulgarian State in a totally arbitrary manner for the remedy of a private claim against an independent corporate body. State property amounting to the tune of 20 million dollars was attached for the securing of a claim amounting to about 150,000 dollars. Bearing in mind the additional losses which the company suffered as a result of the detention of the plane, the grass discrepancy between the claim and means of its guaranteeing becomes still more striking. In addition, the actions of compulsion were not addressed to the bank account of the Balkan Airlines representation in Istanbul. Tendentiously and purposefully there was chosen another target, a target which would make it possible to produce a sensation and to raise a propaganda uproar.

What is more the Turkish authorities did not inform the Balkan Airlines Company of the undertaking of this measure of compulsion and in violation of the explicit decrees of the consular convention between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Republic of Turkey of 1970 the Turkish Government did not fulfil its obligation of informing the General Consulate of the People's Republic of Bulgaria in Istanbul.

The fact that on Sunday morning journalists and cameramen expected the detention of the plane is indicative of a premediated provocation.

The Bulgarian side took immediate, energetic and constructive steps for the release of the plane but the Turkish official bodies showed lack of interest asserting that this was a private lawsuit. We can hardly assume that such acts can be undertaken without the knowledge of higher institutions.

It would be still more difficult to imagine what would happen in international aviation if on the order of any officer of court compulsory measures are imposed on plane for the satisfaction of civil court claims.

All facts and circumstances related to the almost four-day illegal dentention of the Bulgarian plan, reveal deliberate actions for the continuing and fanning up of the anti-Bulgarian campaign.

The Bulgarian side categorically condemns these acts which create unnecessary tension in bilateral relations, such acts are incompatible with International Law, with the 1975 Declaration of the Principles of Good Neighborliness and Cooperation Between the PR of Bulgaria and the Republic of Turkey and the civil aviation Agreement between the PR of bulgaria and Turkey signed in 1966.

BTA has been authorized to state that the Government of the Turkish Republic will bear all responsibility for the event and for the moral and material damages caused to the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

ZHIVKOV URGES CHANGES IN STATE COUNCIL STRUCTURE

AU241829 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1300 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] We have received a report from the BTA on a meeting of the State Council elected at the First Session of the Ninth National Assembly.

State Council Chairman Todor Zhivkov made a review of the activity of the State Council as the supreme permanently acting organ of state power during the mandate which has elapsed, and outlined the main guidelines in its work during the next period, the report states. Comrade Todor Zhivkov drew attention to the fact that, in order to be able to fulfill under the new conditions the roles and functions entrusted to it in the Constitution, the State Council must make alterations to its structure and method of action, which are to conform to the requirements of the February [1985] and January [1986] Plenums of the BCP Central Committee and the 13th BCP Congress. These changes are inseparably linked with the reorganization which we are carrying out in all spheres of our development, in both the base and the superstructure, and in the highest echelon of the party and state leadership, with the consolidation of a new outlook, including in the solving of organizational and administrative issues. In this connection, the expediency was well-grounded of closing the councils under the State Council, with the exception of the Legislative Council, and handing over their functions to the permanent commissions of the National Assembly. The permanent commissions should develop ever more as actively functioning small parliaments in the intervals between the sessions of the National Assembly. Confidence was voiced that the State Council would work energetically with collective efforts for the successful implementation of the tasks posed by the 13th BCP Congress.

The leadership of the auxiliary organs of the State Council were elected. The appropriate decisions were adopted on the questions discussed.

TU TALKS WITH SOVIETS SOFIA, AGREEMENT SIGNED

AU161059 [Editorial Report] Sofia TRUD in Bulgarian on 10 July carries on pages 1 and 2 an approximately 2,400-word report by Tosho Toshev, entitled "A Qualitatively New Stage in Drawing Together and Cooperation," on the final talks and signing of an agreement between delegations of the Central Council of Bulgarian Trade Unions [BTU] and the Soviet All-Union Central Council of Trade Union [AUCCTU] on 9 July 1986 in the BTU Central Council building in Sofia.

The Toshev report states that the Soviet delegation included "Stefan Shalayev, chairman of the AUCCTU; Vladimir Bogatikov, AUCCTU secretary; Aleksandra Petrovicheva, forewoman at the Dynamo electrical engineering works in Moscow, Hero of Socialist Labor, and member of the AUCCTU presidium; Vladimir Sergeyev, chief of department of AUCCTU; Aleksgy Nepein chairman of the Komi ASSR Oblast Trade-Union Committee; Boris Leonov, correspondent of the Soviet paper TRUD; and Viktor Rudnev, section head of the AUCCTU department for Links with the Trade Unions of the Socialist Countries." The Bulgarian delegation consisted of "Petur Dyulgerov, chairman of the BTU Central Council and candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo; Kosta Andreev, Andon Traykkov, Lilyana Dimitrova, Rusi Kararusinov, Georgi Karaulanov, and Ivan Angelov, secretaries of the BTU Central Council; Penka Dodunekova, chairman of the BTU Central Audit Commission; Ivan Dimitrov, head of the ' Recreation and Spa Treatment' Administration; Zdravka Peeva, deputy chief of the BTU Central Council International Department; Lazar Rosnev, assistant to the chairman of the BTU Central Council, and Mariya Malikyan, deputy chief of the BTU Central Council International Department."

According to the Toshev report, during the talks it was stressed that the most important task for the trade unions at the present time is "to activate the creative efforts of the Soviet and Bulgarian workers in the struggle to the implement in practice the decisions of the party congresses." AUCCTU Chariman Stepan Shalayev is reported to have commented on "the dynamism and creativity in trade-union work, which is characteristic of the largest mass orgainzation of the workers in Bulgaria," and on the existing "full unity not only of views, but also of actions in the many-faceted manifestation of the two trade-union organization under new conditions."

The central topics of the talks are reported to have been "such problems as the functioning of enterprises with self-financing and greater independence, the activity of the trade unions to raise the professional skills and economic knowledge of every worker and specialist, the organization of socialist competition, and, in particular, the further improvement of the forms and incentives of the international competition."

Toshev's report continues: "An expression of all this was the important document signed by Comrades Petur Dyulgerov and Stepan Shalayev: "An Agreement Between the BTU Central Council and the AUCCTU for Further Development of Cooperation and Drawing Together Between the Trade Unions of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the USSR. "According to Toshev, the agreement states that "the two central trade-union organizations are to continue their work to deepen and further improve the cooperation between the two countries' trade unions, at all levels and in all main directions to attract the wide circles of the workers toward lively contacts." The two bodies, it is stated, "will render active assistance in organizing cooperation between the labor collectives forming part of the joint Bulgarian-Soviet scientific-production trusts." Further points are stated which refer to "the raising of socialist competition to a qualitatively new level, and to mobilizing the participants in the competition to solve the key tasks in the development of the economy." In this context, steps will be taken to improve the effectiveness of the "Friendship" competition organized in Bulgaria with the participation of Soviet specialists.

In the field of mass-organizational work, the agreement is reported to place emphasis on "issues connected with the further improvement of the style and methods of work of the trade unions at all levels." In the links between industrial branch trade issues of the development of the different branches of the economy and in the nonproductive field." Finally, according to Toshev's report the agreement provides for the two sides "to promote the raising of the effectiveness of cooperation between the central trade union bodies of the socialist countries in the field of foreign policy propaganda and counterpropagands, "providing better information to the workers in capitalist countries.

After the signing of the agreement, Toshev reports that Stephan Shalayev issued an invitation for a BTU Central Council delegation to visit the Soviet Union, this was accepted with pleasure by Petur Dyulgerov.

The same issue of TRUD carries on page 1 a 600-word report by Mayta Tankova of a press conference given in the "Vitosha" hotel in Sofia on the afternoon of 9 July by Stephan Shalyev and Petur Dyulegerov. Stephan Shaleyev, the AUCCTU chairman, is reported to have stated that "the meetings and conversations were very useful and important, not only for the further deepening of Bulgarian-Soviet trade union cooperation, but also for expanding the trade union cooperation in international arena." Tankova reports that Shaleyev gave information on the Soviet trade unions' activities since the 17th Soviet Trade Union Congress, noting the great successes achieved in industrial safety -- the reduction of the industrial injury rate by 20 percent, and of job-related illnesses by 25 percent. Looking to the future, Shaleyev is reported to have outlined "the qualitative changes in the nature of labor which are to be accomplished as a result of the scientific-technical revolution."

Petur Dyulgerov is reported to have assessed the 10 days of Bulgarian-Soviet Trade Union Cooperation and the visit of the Soviet AUCCTU delegation as "an exceptionally beneficial event in the life of the trade unions in our country," adding that "this direct contact with the rich Soviet experience, the significance of which extends beyond the borders of the USSR, opens up yet greater opportunities for utilizing it creatively in our practice."

ZHIVKOV, ATANASOV GREET POLISH LEADERS

AU231220 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 22 Jul 86 p 1

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and State Council chairman, and Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, have sent the following message to Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR Central Committee first secretary and chairman of the State Council of the PPR, and Zbigniew Messner, chairman of the PPR Council of Ministers:

Dear Comrades,

On behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and the Bulgarian people we send you, the PZPR Central Committee, the PPR State Council and Council of Ministers, and the fraternal Polish people must cordial greetings and wishes on the 42d anniversary of Poland's restoration.

The 22 July 1944 Manifesto of the Polish Committee on National Liberation opened a new page in Poland's history. Poland's restoration as an independent and democratic state with a just border was the result of the Polish people's heroic struggle against the Hitlerite occupants and the liberation of the country by the Soviet Army, alongside which the soldiers of the Polish Army fought shoulder to shoulder.

During the years of the people's power, under the PZPR leadership, within a short period the Polish people succeeded in overcoming the destruction caused by the war, and the economy's lagging behind, and achieved significant successes in all areas of public life.

The Bulgarian Communists and our country's working people followed with great interest the work of the 10th PZPR Congress, which demonstrated once again that the PZPR is a vanguard force, capable of uniting the people in the struggle to overcome difficulties and strengthen the socialist achievements. The congress decisions reveal broad prospects for the further progress of fraternal Poland.

We highly value the PPR's contribution to strengthening the unity of the socialist community, to developing socialist economic integration, and to the joint struggle of the Warsaw Pact member states to stop the arms race and for peace and security in Europe and the world.

We note with satisfaction the relations of traditional friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the BCP and the PZPR the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the PPR, and between our fraternal peoples are constantly strengthening and expanding on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. We express our deep conviction that these relations will further enrich and perfect themselves in the interest of our two countries and the socialist community, and in the spirit of the decisions of the 13th BCP and 10th PZPR Congresses.

Dear Comrades, please accept our most sincere wishes for successfully putting into effect the decisions of the 10th PZPR Congress, for the further progress of the PPR, and for peace and social progress in Europe and the world.

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES NEW LEBANESE AMBASSADOR

AU241920 Sofia BTA in English 1708 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] Sofia, July 24 (BTA) -- Today State Council President Todor Zhivkov received the newly appointed ambassador of Lebanon who presented his credentials to him. At the ceremony the Bulgarian head of state spoke of the assistance rendered by this country to Lebanon directed towards the establishment of lasting peace and the repulsing of the Israeli aggression. He stressed Bulgaria's readiness to continue to promote cooperation with Lebanon.

Mr. Todor Zhivkov confirmed Bulgaria's support for the just struggle of the Arab peoples for a lasting settlemente of the Middle East conflict the core of which lies in the Palestine issue.

Further on the State Council President said that the Bulgarian people are following the tragic events taking place on (?Lebanese) territory with alarm. Bulgaria will continue to support with all possible means the preservation of the unity, independence and territorial integrity of Lebanon as well as all honest efforts contributing to the achievement of national reconciliation and the normalization of the situation in that country.

The newly appointed Lebanese Ambassador (Husayn Musavi), assessed Bulgaria's stand on the Middle East issue as friendly. He thanked for the support and for the denounciation of Israeli's policy.

The ambassador said that the Lebanese people will not acquiesce until it frees the last inch of Lebanese soil from Israeli occupation.

STROUGAL, CANADIAN PARLIAMENTARIAN VIEW TIES

LD242046 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal received Guy Charbonneau, speaker of the Canadian Senate, who is on a visit to Czechoslovakia, in Hrzan palace in Prague today.

In their talk, which covered a broad range of political and economic matters, both officials stressed Czechoslovakia's and Canada's interest in improving the current international situation, in disarmament, and in stepping up peaceful cooperation between countries with different social systems. They dealt with opportunities for expanding relations between Czechoslovakia and Canada, increasing political contacts and economic, scientific, and technical cooperation. They stressed that it is necessary to strive for a faster growth in trade, and seek new and effective forms of economic cooperation. In this connection they discussed some suggestions which, if they were put into practice, would, along with the traditional contacts in culture and sport, contribute to intensifying mutually advantageous cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Canada.

LEADER'S MESSAGE TO POLAND ON NATIONAL DAY

AU230906 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 22 Jul 86 p 1

[Text] Prague -- Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary, and Lubomir Strougal, CSSR premier, sent Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR Central Committee first secretary and chairman of the State Council of the Polish People's Republic, and Zbigniew Messner, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, the following congratulatory telegram on the occasion of the 42d anniversary of the establishment of the Polish People's Republic:

Dear Comrades, on the occasion of the 42d anniversary of the emergence of the Polish People's Republic we send you, the PZPR Central Committee, the State Council and Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, and the fraternal Polish people cordial comradely greetings and sincere congratulations on behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee and of the CSSR Government and people, and also in our own name.

Poland's liberation from the fascist domination and the emergence of the Polish People's Republic 42 years ago opened for the Polish people the road toward building the socialist society. Under the PZPR's leadership and in close alliance with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, the Polish working people achieved significant socioeconomic transformations in the country.

We in the CSSR feel deep respect for the results achieved by Poland's workers class and other working people during the last period in the process of the all-round normalization and development of the Polish people's political, economic, and cultural life. These results are an expression of the firm resolve of the working people in the Polish People's Republic unwaveringly to proceed forward on the path they have taken for building socialism in their fatherland.

The 10th PZPR Congress, which formulated the prospects of the fraternal Poland's further socialist development, has become a significant landmark in the process of socialist renewal and of the consolidation of political life in the country.

We highly appreciate the contribution made by the Polish People's Republic to the development of the all-round cooperation of the states of the socialist community and to the consolidation of their unity and cohesion. The consistent peace foreign policy of the Polish People's Republic makes a significant contribution to the growth of your state's authority in the world and to strengthening the common struggle to preserve peace and avert the threat of nuclear war.

We are sincerely glad at the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between the CPCZ and the PZPR, between the CSSR and the Polish People's Republic, between the Czechoslovak and Polish people. We are convinced that these relations, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, will successfully develop and deepen also in the future for the benefit of the peoples of our two countries.

We wholeheartedly wish you, dear comrades, the PZPR, and all Polish working people many further successes in building the socialist society in your country, in the fight for peace, socialism, and social progress in the world.

Alois Indra, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and chairman of the CSSR Federal Assembly, sent a congratulatory telegram on the national holiday of the Polish People's Republic to Roman Malinowski, marshal of the Polish Sejm.

Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs, sent a congratulatory telegram to Marian Orzechowski, minister of foreign affairs of the Polish People's Republic.

HERMAN, GERLE TOUR DUKOVANY NUCLEAR POWER STATION

LD241627 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] Vladimir Herman, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and leading secretary of the South Moravian regional party committee; and Ladislav Gerle, deputy federal premier, familiarized themselves today with the progress of construction and the operation of the Dukovany nuclear power station. They were interested above all in provision for its safe and reliable operation. They also discussed the construction of the third and the fourth sets of their commissioning according to dates established by the government.

Comrades, Vladimir Herman and Ladislav Gerle also visited the set control rooms, the reactor hall and the monitoring station.

BRIEFS

FIRST HARVEST RESULTS -- Winter barley had been harvested from 27,000 hectares statewide by the end of last week, which is more than 15 percent of the area of cultivation -- in the Czech Socialist Republic, it had been harvested from 9.7 percent and in Slovakia from 76.1 percent of the sown area. The harvest of winter wheat has started in all Slovak regions and in South Moravia. So far, it has been brought in from 77,600 hectares, which is 16.7 percent of statewide area. Winter rape has been reaped from 24,100 hectares, that is, 20.2 percent of total area, "and it can be assumed that the production plan will be fulfilled." Early potatoes have been gathered from 4,800 hectares, which is 41.5 percent of this year's task. A total of 43,900 metric tons of early potatoes had been procured by 10 July, which was 35 percent of the annual plan. The second mowing of perennial feed crops and of meadows has progressed much further than by the same date last year, having been completed on 38.6 percent and 9.7 percent of the area respectively. [Summary] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 16 Jul 86 p 2 AU]

MEISSNER ALLEGES GDR PUTSCH ATTEMPTED IN 1985

DW240945 Hamburg BILD in German 24 Jul 86 pp 1, 5 a

[Wolfgang Kenntemich and Richard Voelkel report: "The professor Reveals": "Honecker Was To Be Overthrown"]

[Text] "GDR" Professor Herbert Meissner told the Federal Intelligence Service [BND] that SED chief Honecker (74) was to be overthrown in 1985. The Kremlin was said to have agreed.

SED bezirk leaders following Moscow's line had assembled around East Berlin party chief Konrad Naumann and Germand policy expert Herbert Haeber. Meissner reported a dramatic politburo scene to baffled BND officials.

Naumann and Haeber wanted to make Honecker's "crown prince" Egon Krenz (who also follows Moscow's course) the new party and state chief by means of a coup: "Erich, it is time for a change of power," Naumann and Haeber urged.

Honecker yelled, furiously red in the face: "Get out of here!"

Suddenly, Naumann and Haeber stood there alone, the other "hawks" kept meekly silent. The putsch attempt collapsed. Honecker said at that time to confidants: "There have been people for decades who have tried to oppose me. It did them no good."

Naumann and Haeber lost their positions. The official version was poor health...

"Crown prince" Krenz also fell into disgrace, although Honecker could not prove that he was directly involved. He is supposed to face a "test" in the near future, possibly as a successor to Stoph as chairman of the Council of Ministers.

In order to neutralize Krenz for the time being, Honecker placed SED functionaries who were loyal to him in the leadership. Guenter Schabowski, former NEUES DEUTSCHLAND chief editor, became the new East Berlin party chief (for Naumann). He and Hans-Joachim Boehme, the Halle bezirk chief and a propaganda expert, are considered the new crown princes.

Professor Meissner told the BND: "Honecker is now firmly determined to stay in office at least until the 1991 party congress." He feels fit aside from high blood pressure because of his age.

Moreover, Honecker wants to fulfill one wish. Meissner: "After the 1987 Bundestag elections he wants to come to the FRG to see the Saarland, his homeland, once again."

DELEGATION OBSERVES NICARAGUAN ANNIVERSARY

LD201422 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0708 GMT 20 Jul 86

[Excerpts] Esteli, 20 Jul (ADN) -- On Saturday [19 Jul] the 7th anniversary of the victory of the Sandinist people's revolution over the Somoza regime was celebrated in Nicaragua with a mass rally in the town of Esteli. [passage omitted]

A special welcome was accorded to the representatives of international solidarity -- guests from more than 40 countries and from international organizations, including the delegation of the GDR led by Kurt Seibt, chairman of the GDR Central Audit Commission and chairman of the GDR Solidarity Committee. [passage omitted]

JANES KADAR PAYS VISIT TO UOGRED COUNTY 24 JUL

LD241125 Budapest MTI in English 1008 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] Budapest, July 24 (MIT) - Janos Kadar, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party, is visiting County Nograd Thursday. He is studying the life of the inhabitants, the state of the county's industry and agriculture, and issues of interest.

Janos Kadar arrived in Salgotarjan at 10.30. He was met by Istvan Petrovzki, head of the CC's party and mass organizations department; Janos Geczi, first secretary of the county party committee; and Laszlo Szalai, first secretary of the town party committee; in the HSWP County Nograd Committee headquarters. Janos Kadar is to visit the Salgotarjan metallurgical works and study the life of agricultural workers in the country.

Gires Speech in Salgotarjan

LD250215 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2000 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Speech by Janos Kadar, MSZMP Central Committee General secretary, to activists of the Nograd County MSZMP Committee in the Committee Council Room in Salgotarjan on 24 July -- recorded]

[Text] Dear comrades. I heartily greet every dear comrade participating in this meeting; and I congratulate you, too.

I say sincerely: I came here willingly and this has been a very useful day. Within the framework of the various meetings, I have sensed the atmosphere which, it seems, prevails in the county. I have had an opportunity to hear what is on the mind of the leaders and workers. All this has been very useful for me, and very happy for me because your thoughts basically coincide with the thoughts that preoccupy us, the workers in the party and the country's center.

I would like particularly to emphasize that seven times today I have listened to ideas and endeavors regarding the future, and I dare say that these coincide with our ideas and endeavors.

With regard to the country: the domestic political situation is stable; the socialist system rests on stable, firm foundations. I must say this even though we are struggling with a great many problems in what is, in fact, every main area of social development. The system is stable, politically firm. The country is advancing along its own path, along the path of socialist development, and it is continuing to build a socialist society, or as we sometimes say, to build a developed socialist society.

There is a program. We must continue to work to realize as much of this program as possible and as well as possible.

How did our people use to live? Let us take the period since the liberation. A battle was waged for power for 3 years. The conditions in the country were such that we were able to attain even the 1938 production level. Inflation tortured the country for 1 and 1/2 years. Well, that was 3 years. Then we got going, and it must be stressed, in the right direction. We went toward the right direction of development. Hardly had a little time passed when the distortions appeared.

They were distortions, no other name can be given to them, because if we think of 1956 -- and think of responsibly -- a role was played in it by the imperialists, who worked toward it; by the class enemy, which still existed at home -- they [word indistinct] communism, quite naturally; by the revisionist tendency which appeared then, and which was headed by Imre Nagy; however, the real fault lay in the distortions in socialist practice.

Well, this is [words indistinct] which is still valid, and it is no accident that we began with this, because the enemy makes use of everything. But what if it has nothing to make use of? This is why I say that the first and foremost problem was the distortion in the practice which diverged from the socialist principles, and it caused tremendous trouble.

Some people not familiar with the issue believe that the 1956 crisis lasted for 10 days or so, perhaps 14 days or something like that. Comrades that crisis lasted for several years. To use a medical simile, the wound was opened in June 1953 and by the time we were able to stitch it up it was June 1957. This was a 4-year crisis. How many years thereafter did we have to work for the sake of consolidation following the defeat of the counterrevolutionary uprising? And then came the years of dynamic development after the consolidation was achieved. There have been such years as well, (?as perhaps you remember).

And then, well, the international economic conditions did not favor us and we, the leadership, committed a mistake which we should not repeat. Those international economic conditions meant that the explosion in the price of oil hit use heavily, as well as everything that went with it. In practice, 20 percent more had to be paid to buy the same things. Well, those are the changes in the terms of trade.

However, naturally the unfavorable international conditions do not merely comprise this. The international political situation was not very favorable either. This had a feed-back effect on the economy, and so on, and then we committed the mistake of trying to maintain the earlier rate of development and, frankly, of distribution as well in order to maintain the development of living standard. We did that for a few years. We spent more than we produced, which was done by the entire country, and we consequently got into difficulties. We got into debt in every directio, because we had always been strong when it came to distribution. We can say en masse how we should distribute, only there a fewer of us who can say how it should be produced.

And if one can recommend something for the future -- we spoke about this at the elsewhere factory -- what we must achieve is that we should be a few percent -- not many -- ahead in production compared to distribution. We always have been a few percent ahead in the distribution sphere heretofare and production followed behind. This is not viable road. We must learn to produce that which is needed, and I believe that this is possible.

I am mentioning this now because I am in full agreement with the words of Comrade Geczi [Nograd Country MSZMP Committee first secretary] namely, that the 1 and 1/2 years since the congress we correctly proposed a process of increased dynamism, while continuing to pay attention to the requirements of equilibrium. Unfortunately this has not materialized.

Last year was a bad year. Let us say that half of this can be attributed to the exceptional winter but the other half has to be due to some other reason, because the whole year was bad; and the first half of the current year has not been spendid either. Well, despite all this, I still believe that the direction laid down by the congress can be realized, and the new 5-year plan -- some of whose figures have been incorporated in legislation -- can be largely realized if we get down to it seriously, in the right way, and if we finally learn how to manage.

The economy is the most important issue at present although, naturally, the rest is not of no consequence. The central directing organs have their tasks here; let them perform their work in the economic sphere better than they have hitherto. A very great deal depends upon enterprise management, because if there is independence, then a great deal depends upon how they approach their work. The center must function well and the local leadership also must function well; this is the only way it can be done.

Let me add something to this. The approach taken by society also must change. Our party organizations also must get on their feet in a different way, because this is decisive amid our social conditions. The same is true of the other social organizations, trade unions, the Communist Youth League and so on. I will not list them all. Let me stress that the approach taken by public opinion also must change. The sooner this is understood and the sooner the correct approach is taken, the better it will be and the sooner we will make progress, true progress.

This system truly has reserves. The possibilities of creative, productive work are still far from being fully utilized here in the country as well. When I talk about the approach, what I have in mind is, in fact, the approach by every worker. There is a certain contradiction in this connection and this has already been mentioned today. Everyone agrees with the policy, but this is something that requires that a stand be taken. This is not something that will come about by itself. Because we talk about the economical use of materials and other goods, everyone knows how to treat his own in an economical manner, but the common property concerns people less. I have spoken of thrift with materials and energy and the honest utilization of working times, as well as many other things. It is this which requires the right approach by the social organs and by society.

As regards the party, we must stop moaning about whether or not we have the right to interfere in economic matters.

We must take a stand on behalf of the policy, which in the first meaning of the word is politics, and also means public morals and differentiated wages. This is what we must get use to, what we must learn. Those looking for an excuse for not working can usually find one. Isn't that so? What are the perspectives? There is no development, there is nothing to distribute; how should we develop our technology? Where do we get the money from? The government doesn't help. Excuses are quickly found, but we should utilize what we have in our hands in an intelligent way; and how we should take a stand on certain issues this, comrades, is something, if you will excuse me, that we still have to get used to, because this is part of our tasks. If we get everything moving that we can get moving here at home, we will do better and will be able to make faster progress. Comrades, here has to be [words indistinct].

Development must be ensured first and foremost in the spheres of production and in the technical sphere. First we must produce and only then will we distribute. There is no other way. Employment is assured and only employment should be provided to where it is needed. It is still the case here that there is not enough labor in certain very important spheres while simultaneously elsewhere it seems as if more people than necessary are employed. Well, this is where we must be selective.

There are large collectives, factories, and cooperatives, as well as other institutions working in the right direction. The movement of labor must not take place in an ad hoc manner; we must ensure that the larger units which produce well should be able to pay better. This is how they should attract those workers who can work well and want to earn well with decent work. This cannot be attained in 5 minutes, but this is what we must endeavor to achieve.

Naturally, what has been said here -- that the abuses must be eliminated, because they anger people -- also is true. These are the possibilities that I perceive in the sphere of work. We also have other resources that we will be able to make better use of and we must make better use of them. I am thinking here of socialist cooperation. There have been those here who expressly welcomed the CPSU Congress. Something great took place there: a decisive direction was proclaimed and approved which must lead to serious changes, and will lead to them, in the Soviet Union as well. This also must affect us in a certain sense, and is affecting us, of course. It will do soeven in the sense -- that was mentioned once before in connection with metallurgy -- that the Soviet demands will manifest themselves more sharply. They will demand quality, not only from their own production units but from their partners as well. And they will demand that deadlines be met. This will have a stimulating effect in itself and an even greater stimulating effect will derive from the fact that the Soviet Union is a tremendous engine of the specialist world. They have now (?taken up these question and will move in this direction) and will help us as well, because the endeavors are realted and are the same.

We simultaneously do not exclude that, because of the country's potentials, we want to work in other international markets as well and we want to utilize the principle of the international division of labor not only in socialist relations. This also can be done.

As regards the general international situation, I said that it is not very helpful looking backward, and it also is not ideal at the present time. The situation is still complicated and still dangerous because of the continuing international arms race. But we have now come forward with very firm and very good positions. The Soviet Union itself now has proposals which cannot be simply swept off the table, and so has the Warsaw Pact, and believe me, the situation has changed in this respect. What I mean by this is that it is now the Soviet Union, the socialist world, the Warsaw Pact that are on the offensive and the imperialists who are pressed a little.

I am only mentioning this because I declare that we have a program, that the conditions exist, that we can work, that we can get many more things moving here at home, and that international conditions also make this possible. Let our people live with a feeling of security, because they will live in security. However, it is necessary to work.

REPORTAGE ON 2D PLENARY MEETING OF PZPR CC

PAP Details Discussion

LD251005 Warsaw PAP in English 1844 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] Warsaw, July 24: The 2nd plenary meeting of the PUWP CC was held in Warsaw Today, chaired by CC First Secretary Wojciech Jaruzelski.

Opening the meeting Jaruzelski said: Only three weeks have elapsed since the debates of the 10th PUWP Congress. The fact that we are meeting again testifies to a lively pace of the post-congress work, shows that we are vigorsously approaching the implementation of its resolutions. The meetings of congress delegates, members of regional and central party authorities with the working class, the working people prove that the ideas of the congress, broadly popularized among party members and society, arise interest and stimulate numerous initiatives.

The aim of our today's meeting, Jaruzelski went on, it to define methodology of work and exchange experience in popularizing and implementing the congress resolutions. With the view to their implementation we must activate the whole party potential, have all state, administration and economic structures join in this process and engage broad social forces. The report-and-election campaign, which in accordance with the decisions of the 23rd plenum is to start in September, will serve this end.

During the campaign the 10th Congress's ideas should be actively and creatively used in the activities of every party committee and organisation, in every milieu. We launched at the congress a conception of an overall review of organizational structures of the state and national economy. At the present plenum we intend to map out the directions of preparatory and next implemental works, Jaruzelski said.

In accordance with the daily agenda, the floor was taken by Political Bureau member, CC Secretary Jozef Baryla who spoke of the party's current tasks in disseminating and implementing the 10th Congress's resolutions. Next Political Bureau member, CC secretary Marian Wozniak presented an information on the preparations to a general review of the functioning of organizational structures in the state and economy with the application of the method of attestation of jobs.

This was followed by a plenary discussion.

Fourteen speakers took the floor at the plenary discussion.

PUWP CC member and Vice-Premier Zbigniew Szalajda told the Central Committee about steps taken by the government to implement resolutions of the 10th PUWP Congress. The timetable of implementing tasks assigned for the government by the congress resolution, fixes deadlines and personal responsibility of cabinet members for their implementation. On this basis, all ministries and voivodship offices will prepare their own detailed timetables to implement tasks. These timetables will be the subject of the government permanent control.

An improvement in the supplies of marketables and the creation of conditions for the development of the food industry complex are on of the main and the most topical problems.

Thanks to the rise in the deliveries of goods, the supplies of marketables somewhat improved in the first half of this year. This was attained as a result of increasing industrial production that grew by 5.4 percent as compared with the first half of 1985. This was a swifter pace than planned. The main barrier is the volume of imports from the dollar zone countries. Its increase is limited by the level of the export cash revenues and debt re-payment. The government presidium made appropriate decisions in this respect.

Broadly conceived issues of improving the supplies of inter-mediate and raw materials for industry make it possible to cherish the hope that there are serious chances to exceed the volume of industrial production envisaged by the 1986 central annual plan. However, this will require to obtain at least the planned reduction in material and energy consumption. This is one of the main tasks that government puts in the second half of this year before the entire economic and state administration.

Already in the first half of this year, the government took steps to uncover reserves in the management of labour resources and disciplining labour relations. Some enterprises were selected where piloting reviews and attestations of workstands are conducted.

However, the key to improve quality lies primarily in the hands of enterprises and in the full implementation of legal regulations.

Making correct use of fixed assets and their modernization are parallel factors of effective and balanced development of the economy.

One of the main conditions to develop the economy is to considerably and durably increase its export potential and to deepen economic integration with CMEA countries. The government continues actions to create conditions necessary to speed up pro-export changes in economic structures.

A number of tasks related to the 1987 central annual plan and concerning detailed solutions in the second stage of introducing the reform stem from the timetable of work. The work in this respect is continued so that modified solutions could be introduced already in 1987.

PUWP CC member and Deputy Interior Minister Andrzej Gdula presented lines of action of his ministry to further protect the state security. We will take firm and consistent measures to liquidate the remaining illegal structures and underground printing and publishing activity, he said.

As regards intransigent oppositionists, we will apply reprisals under the binding law. While, as regards persons accidentally linked to this activity, we will apply broad preventive measures, he went on.

We will more deeply study irregularities in management, cases of poor quality of production and waste, and all steps bringing about unfavorable moods and conflicts in factories.

Baryla Addresses Plenum

LD241857 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0930 GMT 24 Jul 86

["Extensive excerpts" of the speech by Jozef Baryla, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee at the second plenum of the PZPR Central Committee on 24 July in Warsaw -- recorded]

[Text] Esteemed comrades, 3 weeks have passed since the 10th PZPR Congress ended. The highly ideological and creative congress debate, an atmosphere of seriousness, realism, and responsibility, the criticisim and the readiness to tackle new and ambitious task continues to live on in our memory. We must nurture this climate. It strengthens the party, its ties with the working people, its credibility within society. There is no issue of greater importance than raising the efficiency of the economy, science, technology, education, and culture in satisfying public requirements, if the goals set by the 10th Congress are to be attained.

This requires thorough organizational and structural improvements, increased resourcefulness, discipline in the execution of tasks, the overcoming of sluggishness and bureaucratic attitudes, as well as other causes of the wastage of people's efforts, intellect, time, and material resources.

The Creative tend within the socialist development, the overcoming of impediments which make this development more difficult is inseparably linked with the 27th CPSU Congress.

Despite the fact that the historical conditions are different, the assessments and conclusions arrived at by our party's 10th Congress and the 27th CPSU Congress coincide, as does the creative, Marxist-Leninist approach to, and interpretation of the general trends in socialist development.

The process of implementation of the 10th Congress decisions is taking place in complicated domestic and foreign conditions. The opponent is attempting to distort deliberately and belittle its achievements. Naturally, this requires appropriate countermeasures. However, it is facts and will continue to be facts that make up our fundamental argument: the effects of work done after the congress. Our argument will consist of everything which will, as a result of a consistent implementation of the resolutions, change things for the better, in large matters and small, in the life of the people, individuals, and the whole of society.

Complete information concerning the procedure for implementing the postulates put forward during the 10th Congress will be presented during the third plenary session of the Central Committee.

Esteemed comrades, the congress has affected all areas of our life. For reasons which are understandable, we will here deal merely with a few groups of problems which, if appears, are of special urgency in the post-congress work.

As for ideological and propaganda work, the foremost task here is to propagate the tenth congress materials, to translate them into a language of tangible and intelligible tasks in a manner that accords with the requirements of various social and professional communities. Following a preparatory meeting with the Central Committee lecturers which has already taken place, an extensive campaign of lectures will get underway in the next few weeks.

Meetings with the congress delegates in workplaces and residences will also be continued. At the same time, post-congress lecture work is already gathering momentum in certain voivodships and work places. The extent of this work still continues to vary considerably; but what is of importance here is the initiative that has been shown without waiting for decisions from the top.

It is important to ensure that each party member is thoroughly familiar with the congress materials. They will have reached every primary party organization materials. They will have reached every primary party organization by mid-August. However, some of them, including the congress resolution, are already available; the press has published them extensively. We set all party members and candidate members the task of acquainting themselves independently with the 10th Congress documents. A new party training year commences in mid-September. We envisage that two or three meetings of primary party organizations, devoted, above all, to the 10th Congress proceedings, will have taken place by the end of the year.

New forms of training, ideological education teams, rural aktiv schools, and seminars for voivodship committees' lecturers will be introduced. Preparations for the implementation of the lay education program announced during the congress are in the final stage. The teams which operate attached to the Central Committee, in charge of economic, historical, and legal education, will appraise, update, and enrich the programs in force so far in accordance with the 10th Congress decisions.

A review of the publishing work within the party will have been carried out by the end of the year. It will be preceded by an opinion poll for the party members concerning the usefulness and effectiveness of the materials being published.

Work is also going to commence to improve further the ideological education work and the work done in the sphere of information in work places. The aktiv and specialists from the voivodship committees should be active in education centers at work.

The mass media face very responsible tasks. It is their duty, among other things, to expand further the ranks of our allies, actively involved in implementing the congress decisions. A broadening of the social dialogue requires full and honest information, an in-depth, Marxist analysis of the conditions in which we live and work, concreteness in shedding light on tasks and experiences, and avoidance of shallow and obstrusive preaching.

What is required is a depth of meaning and varied, unconventional forms, being bold in making use of contrasts, conciseness, simplicity, and intelligibility of appraisals and suggestions.

Comrades, the congress emphasized with all vigor the rank social and economic problems occupy in the policy of the party and the state. The housing question is among the issues resolutely put to the forefront of the 10th Congress resolution. Already in the current quarter the council in charge of housing affairs will more precisely render the modified principles of the policy in this field. Proposals for new financing and credit-extension on housing construction and the regulations making it easier to exchange apartments will be ready by September.

Among the long-term tasks, outlined in the 10th Congress resolution, the transition to the second stage of economic reform is of fundamental significance. The government is preparing many measures to this end, within the framework of the process of compiling the national social and economic plan.

These measures pertain to the principles and methods of stabilizing the economy, putting matters right in the field of relations between prices, reducing inflation, a consistent self-financing of enterprised and limiting the subsidies and, above all, to enhancing the structure of cost-conscious measures and work discipline.

Comrades, the 10th Congress carried out an appraisal of the state in which our socialist country and our laws find themselves. The congress drew up the prospects for their further strengthening and development.

It confirmed the will to deepen the processes of democratizing political, social, and economic life and, above all, to enhance the influence the elective bodies and self-management bodies and citizens have on the process of decision making and, at the same time, to strenghten discipline, socialist legality, and to improve further the legal system.

These 10th congress recommendations are concretely reflected in preliminary and legislative work. Decisions have already been made. They are, or will be implemented soon. Such dynamic solution, sometimes without precedent, stem from a deep analysis of the prospects and requirement of PPR socialist system from the spitit of renewal and from public expectations.

Strengthening the legal and systematic solutions as they have been so far -- solutions which constitute the foundation of our socialist statehood and which stood the test of time, serving our society and People's Poland well -- goes hand in hand with the new measures.

The representative bodies, representing the authorities and self-management organizations, are statutorily guaranteed an extensive range of action and powers. The thing is that it is not always, nor everywhere, that this range is put to full, or proper use.

The current, post-Congress atmosphere creates particularly favorable conditions to make their activities more dynamic, to boldly avail oneself of all one's powers in the implementation of tasks and, should the need arise, of course, to ask for these powers to be extended.

We regard a broad participation of the social factor in the administration of justice as one of the fundamental principles of power by and or the people. Part and parcel of this principle is the direct influence this factor wields on the penal and criminal policy of the state.

Through its members, the party will actively involve itself in the fall campaign to elect people's assessors, members of the misdemeanour collegia. Appropriate preparatory work is already underway in this area in the voivodships.

We want people of high moral authority, people who enjoy the trust of their community, people who stand out in their professional work and public activity to assume these socially and politically responsible functions.

The further development and intensification of the activity of the social judiciary is an important problem: As a plane of social mediation, of alleviating conflicts, and improving interpersonal relations.

This includes housing estate and factory conciliation commissions, social courts, conciliation commission, labour courts, and finally, honorary milieux and internal tribunals. We see in this socially important but often under-appreciated and neglected field an important role for the cells of PRON, the trade union, and local self-government and social organizations. We are counting on their constructive initiatives and involvement.

An exceptionally important consolidation of this system will be the introduction of [word indistinct] and currently prepared institution of spokesman for civic affairs. A year ago, as we know, our party anncunced that the year of the 10th Congress of our party opened the second stage in this activity: a stage of increased effectiveness and specific, measurable results. We have a party and government program and a schedule for the struggle against social pathology. We are augmenting it at present with tasks emerging from the 10th congress resolutions. The corresponding voivodship programs are also in the final stages of preparation. We have to do everything to pool efforts of state bodies, social organizations, and citizens in general in their implementation, and to spread the belief that every infringement of the law will inevitably be punished; and every punishment will be materially and morally painful. We are counting heavily on the results of the 17 May government decisions this year, which include the limitation of sales outlets of alcohol; the change in the structure of its production; the monopolization of the growing of poppies; particular supervision of pharmaceutical [words indistinct] and also the support for many national and regional initiatives in the field of combatting negative social phenomena.

Such measures should break the vicious circle of impotence, in particular the struggle against alcoholism, and introduce total sobriety in work enterprises [words indistinct]. The organs to protect the law should intensify prophylactic and repressive measures aimed at the criminal milieux, those endangered by depravity, and the areas of greatest neglect which concern the society.

The Civic Militia [MO] and other forces of order, as well as administration and self-management groups, and also the citizens themselves should undertake relevant steps to improve public sanitary conditions. The poor state of hygiene can be seen in examples of food poisoning, in particular in children's and youth summer camps, and also in tourists and leisure centers. This is an embarrassment to us. The institutions which are responsible for this -- holiday and mass catering organizers must counteract these phenomena more energetically and rigorously.

The intervention activity concerns also order on railways and better functioning of the public transport as well as adequate provision of the infrastructure for the harvest campaign and other field work. The experience gained in such campaigns as the Posesja [order in properties] the Semafor [order on railways] the Rynek [Market] the Bezpieczn Droga [safe road traffic] and others should be popularized. To inspire the work of relevant offices, services, and organizations. [sentence as heard]. The struggle against waste and lack of order, lack of thriftiness and disregard of the labors of others and also lack of care and sometimes contempt for the public property can bring about measurable results in such a way. Here the perpetrators must be called by name, must be brought to book without exception, and must be condemned publicly.

In uncovering and eliminating social irregularities, we depend heavily on the active participation of the Workers and Peasants Inspectorate [IRCH]. As the class and party instrument of the socialist system of control, it already has a significant place in the hierarchy of social bodies.

Further advantageous legal and functional conditions will be created with this in mind. We respect the enthusiasm and selflessness of over 30,000 social controllers of the IRCH. In the near future they should concentrate their efforts on the control of these areas of the social life which have been pointed out by the 10th congress. The activity of IRCH will therefore constitute an important impulse to the realization of the congress resolution.

Comrades, the 10th Congress has confirmed the permanence of the party's policy as regards the trade union movement. We hope that the the campaign before the second assembly of the OPZZ will bring about a strengthening and vigor to the trade union movement will confirm its authenticity and independence and will increase its influence within the working class and society. A significant role in this campaign should be played by members of our party. It is worth recalling that participation in trade union organizations is the duty of party members. Their activeness and commitment must be an example for their coworkers.

A significant role in trade union activity on a national scale and in individual voivodships is played by 208 work enterprises which are in the direct sphere of interest of the central committee. The average figure for trade union membership among party members at this level is 77.6 percent, but on a national scale it is lower. The proof that things can be different was shown in the first quarter of this year. In this period throughout the party, meetings of party organizations and echelons were held on the subject of trade unions. Many talks were held with party and non-party people. As a result of this, the number of trade union members increased on the average monthly by about 97,000 persons. The post-congress climate encourages the maintenance and in many spheres intensification of this trend.

(?Also permanent) is party support for the institution of workers self-management. There is an urgent need to systematically train activists at works in self-management and perfect methods of their work. While continuing the training of activists in self-management at the key enterprises it is necessary to expand it gradually to the remaining enterprises.

This will be fostered by the establishing under the Council of State a center for self-management studies. The self-management aktiv should become more extensively involved in the development of the movement for economic education and legal education. An important task is the establishment of stable, partner-like relations between workers' self-management, the founding bodies, and the economic administration, as well as with the trade-union organizations. We declare ourselves in favor of solutions which increase the role of the workforce in the resolution of contentious issues, and influence the growth of efficiency at enterprises.

An important role is played in our country by numerous public organizations and associations. They form a very valuable basis for awakening and encouraging initiative and civic involvement. We exhort them to ever increasing dynamism and tangible activity, to verification of programs and forms of work, to propose and to make use of the capacity, suggested at the congress, to increase (?work) with the aim of improvement in a variety of spheres of our life.

Comrades, the 10th Congress formulated qualitatively new tasks for the party. Its consideration and energetic activity, its efficiency and its innovative spirit, are a precondition for success. The basic proposals, presented earlier, ensuing from the 10th congress for various spheres of life by their very nature touched also in particular upon life in the party, its committees, and organizations. That is why we are restricitng ourselves here only to those aspects of work which have not previously been discussed, and which closely correspond to our post-congress tasks. Three matters, at least, deserve emphasis:

First: perfecting the style of party work. The party echelons and organizations must (?go) deeply into the problems of that milieul, get closer to the people, among them, and with them resolve matters which arise daily. The support of the ideology of the party must be documented by familialrity with reality, by the wisdom of their decisions, and the precise implementation of them, by a speedy reaction to issues affecting people and to everything that causes pain and complicates their lives. It is also a question of having the party organizations attain an even and high standard in this work, in the way they affect people. Experience shows that this has not yet been done everywhere. There still exist weak links, inactive links. Evening out the rhythm of all links and the comrades working in them should bring about the expected higher quality in all party work.

Second: This concerns the role of the primary party organizations. This link of absolutely basic importance. This problem was repeatedly exposed in the congress debate and it is also reflected in the resolution.

And finally, the proper preparation of accountability and electoral meetings and conferences. The course of their implementation was defined by the 23d plenum and substantiated recently in Politburo directives. We should plan the whole work urgently, appoint teams to formulate the report and draft resolutions in the light of indicators of the 10th Congress. It transpires, from what we have discerned, that preparatory work in voivodship organizations is far-advanced. In some of the voivodships the preparations are just beginning. Elsewhere, only conceptual work is under way.

Comrades, we are not left with very much time. The extent of the preparations should be levelled out as quickly as possible. The most attention should now be concentrated on a detailed analysis of the situation and the drawing of appropriate conclusions from it. Delegates to the 10th Party Congress should be included, as extensively as possible, in the preparatory work, making use of their knowledge and appraisals, constituting a confrontation of the congress debate within their milieux, parent work places and institutions. Assessing the activity of the party authorities of the passing term of office in an honest and comprehensive manner, we should extract everything which may well serve the implementation of the congress tasks. What is imperative is concern, that the accountability and electoral campaign should strengthen the class character of our party, so that in accordance with the will of the 10th Congress, we may ensure a proportionally correct representation of the workers and peasants, youth and women.

Esteemed comrades. There are many objective difficulties to be conquered on the road which we travel, but there are also many subjective obstacles. There are possibilities to improve the situation, for the country to develop more rapidly and for people to live easier and better lives.

Wozniak Speaks

LD242214 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1610 GMT 24 Jul 86

["Extensive excerpts" of speech by Marian Wozniak, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo, at PZPR Central Committee plenum in Warsaw on 24 July -- recorded]

[Text] The Central Committee report at the 10th Congress presented the idea ofa large-scale, comprehensive review of organizational structures, with use made of the time-and-motion method. This idea met with support in the discussion at the congress and a positive response in society.

The decision adopted by the 10th Congress states: The congress deems it essential that a general review be conducted of the functioning of the organizational structures in the state and the economy inorder to modernize and improve the efficiency of management, to rationalize the level and structure of employment, and to limit bureaucratic phenomena.

As Central Committee secretary Jozef Baryla has reported, the Politburo has deemed it expedient to make a speedy start to prepare for this undertaking of socio-economic importance. A decision has been taken to set up a party-government commission for the review and modernization of the organizational structures of the economy and the state, with the application of workplace time-and-motion methods.

The main aims of the review are as follows:

First, to make the management system more efficient, including above all the organizational structure at all levels.

Second: To adapt the organizational structures to the demands posed by the economic reform, in particular to lend support for the introduction of solutions favoring efficiency.

Third: To support by means of the review other actions aimed at increasing the efficiency of the functioning of enterprises, that is bringing order into their internal documentation, procedures for the flow of information and for adopting decisions, for strengthening internal economic account keeping, increasing efficiency in organization, introducing the team-work system, and so forth.

Fourth: To increase the efficiency of services to the public in all areas, (?by) the local administration, economic organizations and public utilities, service units in the sphere of production and superstructure, in which improved efficiency in the operation of the health service is of prime importance.

Fifth: To expose unnecessary structures, overmanning, disproportions in manpower, and to create the conditions for rational utilization of established reserves.

The congress report and analysis of the situation to date indicate that, at the present stage of the investigation, it is possible to separate several basic areas for review. These are: the leading, central organs of state administration; the organizational structures of the economy, in particular those which are the counterpart of the so-called supra-enterprise management links, that is associations, cooperative unions, multibranch enterprises, combines, [word indistinct], and concerns, and so forth, operating both in the production sphere and in trade turnover; the internal structures of employment and the management systems in enterprises and cooperatives; service and administration bodies, including local administration, and organizations providing services to the population; the full-time apparatus of public organizations subsidized from the state budget, and various institutions in the area of the superstructure.

The scope, methods, and detailed aims of the review in each of these areas should be differentiated, with account taken of the specific features, problems, and the technical-and-organizational and social conditions.

The main aim of the review of central and leading bodies of the state administration should be the completion of reform at the center. This means the full adaptation of its function to the reformed system of the functioning of the economy and the shaping of the role and organization of the ministries as the organizers of the government's policy in individual sections and branches of the national economy.

This part of the review should be implemented mainly in the form of [word indistinct] headquarters and should be completed with the adoption of a bill on the Council of Ministers.

The review of the economy's organizational structures, including supra-enterprise structures, should aim to optimize organizational solutions in this sphere, depending upon the technical-economic characteristics of individual sections of the economy, based upon clear criteria of economic cost-accounting and efficiency. The formula for activities in this area of the review may be defined as a certification of the function of the bodies analyzed. From its results, organizational structures should be differentiated in such a way as to aid, in some branches, the conduct of a joint development policy, the concentration of resources for costly research, the coordination of investments and such like and to ease, in other branches, flexibility of activity and competition between enterprises on the basis of market mechanisms.

The activity taken up should lead to the rationalization of the structure of the whole national economy. Various forms of organizational transformations should be utilized here, as for example, the buying out of enterprises threatened with bankruptcy, the joint creation of new economic entities, meeting the cooperative needs of associates and so forth. The main instrument of activity in this area of the review should be workplace job of certification.

The government commenced this work with Council of Ministers' Resolution No 29 of May this year. It contains a large-scale long-term program of activity. It introduces on a permanent basis the principle of periodic, systematic reviews and job certification into the (?practical) operation of enterprises. They are to depend upon a comprehensive assessment of work stations, as regards the technical and organizational level and industrial safety and hygiene. In accordance with this program, departmental and branch commissions for review and job certification affairs were appointed and methodological and organizational principles for the conduct of job certification in enterprises were defined in the departments. In economic departments, five enterprises each were nominated in which pilot job certifications serving the accummulation of experiences and the verification of the approved methodology will be completed. On this basis, economic departments are obliged to work out, by a deadline of the end of October, departmental and branch plans of activity which will be put into practise by 1990.

Much can be done within the enterprises to prepare for this venture right now, without waiting for eventual confirmation from departmental programs and directives.

We can start straight away to bring some kind of order to internal enterprise documentation, to simplify lists and files, to standardize documentation and to gear it toward modern computing techniques. It is also necessary to draw up charts listing the tasks and obligations which apply to individual work stations and also to determine their mutual relations by using, among other things, the work assessment method. The undertaking of these preparatory activities in advance will considerably ease the process of certification and will ensure that this process achieves better results.

The conference in Radom organized by the Central Committee economic department and by the voivodship committee constituted an important impulse for creating the political climate for tackling this task. The experience that was mentioned during this conference ought to be used by voivodship committees for guiding this work in voivodships in a political and methodological manner.

A review of service-providing and administrative units directly connected with providing services for the population ought to have dual, nonconvergent goals. Apart from eliminating excess employment, streamlining the services provided for the population ought to be the second and more fundamental goal. In certain instances this can also mean that is is necessary to increase employment and also to streamline more thoroughly economic mechanisms and organizational-technical solutions in those sectors of the economy which provide services for the population.

It will be necessary to analyze the procedures used for dealing with citizens's concerns in offices and economic units which provide services for the population for the purpose of simplifying and streamlining them and also for the purpose of reducing the number of legal acts which regulate them.

This is an issue of great social significance in which progress is necessary and possible. Here one must take into account the need to invest further in the administration as regards the necessary resources and equipment which also makes it possible to apply modern computing technologies and communications so as to carry out the aims that have been set.

A register of necessary streamlining activities ought to be one of the results of the review. A similar methodology of action can be used to assess institutions and their methods of operation when providing services for the agricultural sector. The complaints and suggestions alone that reach the Central Committee and other central institutions from farmers constitute a tremendous amount of material to critically verify existing structures and their methods of operation. It appears to be expedient to include in the review the structures and employment both of the administration of social organization which avail themselves of subsidies from the state budget and also of various institutions of the supersturcture of science, culture, education and the health service. Large differentation in this area of the review (?will) bring about the need to specify on an individual basis the aims and forms which take into account their specific features. When speaking about the review of structures and the modernization of management one cannot fail to mention our own work and its organization, in other words the effectiveness of the functioning of the party. Our starting point is the linking up at the 10th Congress of the formerly functioning Central Party Control Commission and the Central Auditing Commission and also the corresponding local commissions. This will make it possible to achieve considerable savings as regards full-time jobs. We are counting on the central Control and Audit Commission working effectively to also streamline the work of party echelons at all levels.

Linking up the Central Committee departments of propaganda and information, proposed at today's plenary session, also helps to organize work better and avoid duplicate work. We shall conduct further work with the aim of exploiting the experience hitherto as regards the streamlining of the flow of information and with the aim of taking and implementing decisions in an improved manner and with the aim of relieving factory committees and primary organizations of report-back work and at the same time strengthening them.

It is also possible within the party to utilize cadres better, to deploy them better, to avoid excessive formalizaton of work and to achieve greater efficiency and effectiveness of action. The review of structures in the state and an evaluation of their efficiency and functionality must also be coordinated with the system that has already been introduced for evaluating leadership cadres, with the necessary rotation and with the creation of a cadre reserve.

The general aims and areas of the review have been defined but the problems pertaining to its desired sphere, to the way it works and to sufficiently effective forms of implementing changes still need to be defined more accurately.

Here we are banking on the participation and effective activity of organs of the state administration, of scientific centers, of self-management institutions, of social and youth organizations and of citizens. We attach particular importance to the launching of widespread and general public activity which will make it possible to investigate carefully all spheres of significance for the economy and for the daily life of citizens, to expose their weak points, in particular bureaucracy and the lack of efficiency, and to take action to correct them. Because of this we intend to carry out broad consultations and a public opinion poll. A questionnaire in the press organized by the commission responsible for matters pertaining to the review the editional of TRYBUNA LUDU going under the slogan "in tidying up the organization of work and public life let us make our life more efficient" ought to be an important form of this consultation and an important instrument making it possible to refer to broad public opinion. We expect that as a result of the questionnaire the concept of the review will be further popularized and that concrete proposals will be obtained for organizational improvements in the economy, in the state administration and in the sphere of providing services for the population in the broad meaning of the word.

The contribution made hitherto by public opinion to proposals for reforming the way the state and economy function is confirmation of the expections as regards this measure.

This is reflected in letters to the first secetary of the PZPR Central Committee and to the chairman of the Council of State, the Central Committee, the premier and other institutions, as well as letters to periodicals and newspapers. Considering this, it would be useful to open special sections in the press and also to commission relevant programs and debates in radio and on television. One of the essential factors which influences the effectiveness of the review is the proper presentation of its goals and in particular the correcting of doubts which are expressed sometimes, namely that the review will deprive people of their jobs. Such fears have no grounds. In socialist Poland there will be no unemployment. The point is to enrich the work ethic and to eliminate the pretence of work so that the employment is shaped in such a way that human qualifications are used in accordance with the hierarchy of factors which define the social usefulness of work, so that effective and truly essential structures are formed.

Not everything, as practice shows, can be regulated by fiancial and economic mechanisms of the economic reform. The process of modernization of the economy and other spheres of our life brings about, naturally, the need to dedeploy cadres, both in various enterprises and branches of the economy and between the nonproductive and productive spheres. The review ought to encourage a revelation of the reserves in employment and their proper use. This can mean in a number of cases the need to change the place of employment or the need to requalify and the gaining of a new and often more attractive profession.

Factors must be decisively introduced which would stimulate the activity of enterprises and institutions.

Comrades, the review which is being undertaken, wide-ranging and varied as it may be, must not, however, be a once-only campaign for show. On the contrary, it ought to be a process carefully prepared and directed, proceeding at various speeds. Apart from long-term undertakings implemented in stages over a longer period of time, rapid actions will be taken too in all cases where the need for transformations and the (?probability) of their introduction is obvious and which correspond to social expectations.

It will be of great significance to ensure that there exist correct relationships between various types of change. For instance, it will be important for the completion of the reform of the center to be proceeded by correct shaping of organizational structures in individual sectors of the economy. The reconstruction of [words indistinct] should be coordinated with their successive inclusion in the process of jobs review. It will be essential to establish the specific procedures, timetable and specific stages of the work of this progress. This is one of the tasks of the commission which would implement analytical and programmatic, inspirational and control and implementation functions.

Directing the entirety of the process, depending upon the nature of problems, the commission will operate through permanent teams of the commission, responsible for particular areas of the review; through working groups, appointed temporarily for the fulfillment of defined tasks and the inspiration of activities and directing tasks to appropriate state bodies, scientific research centers and socio-political organisations. The necessity for the wide utilization of achievements of organization and management sciences should be emphasized here. The work of the commission should be an inspiration for our scientific and research centers. A guarantee of significantly better and more expansive information about scientific achivements in the world and about the experiences of other countries for the extensive personnel working in the economy and also in institutions, with particular regard to the best examples from the socialist countries, becomes a necessity. The utilization of computer technology, access to information and its proper scope and level are matters which, at the same time as the review, must be considerably modernized so they can be used by workers in the economy, administration, and the whole superstructure system. Decisions, particularly of a normative and legislative nature, will be fulfilled by the commission through its members fulfilling specific functions in state bodies and also by placing an obligation for their preparation upon the proper state bodies.

A permanent body of the commission will be the scientific secretary. The nature of the commission's tasks demands taking the following solutions into consideration in its work:

First, the systematic informing of society on the progress of work and the results achieved.

Second, the commencement and conduct of work in extensive, social consultation.

Third, the identification of tested models which it is possible to adapt for organizational solutions, both national and international, which will demand the securing of a constant influx of information about advanced foreign organizational solutions.

Fourth, the linking, if necessary, of organizational changes with parallel, imperative progress in technical science and technology.

Fifth, the changes to be implemented with careful presentation and convincing argumentation.

Sixth, the acquisition and mobilization of allies and also the neutralization of opponents of the changes being fulfilled.

Particular significance should be accorded to the skillful use of the processes of strengthening the efficiency mechanism of the economic reform as an important catalyst of the organizational improvements demanded. In accordance with the decisions of the Congress, the commission has had an obligation placed upon it to work out a report about the organizational position of the state and the economy, along with concrete conclusions.

The report is to be presented at the national delegates conference. Comrades, the Politburo appointed me this commission's chairman, and appointed as deputy chairmen Comrades Kazimierz Cypryniak, secretary of the Central Committee, Wladyslaw Jonkisz, member of the Council of State, and Zbigniew Szalajda, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers. We are currently holding consultations with relevant strata in order to make up the full complement of the commission and its presidium and scientific secretariat. The plan of the work of the commission will be decided in August and September. When undertaking such a responsible task we count on the wide-ranging support of the PZPR activists and also activists of the ZSL and the SD.

I wish to renew the invitation, which is contained in the congress documents, to people's councils, PRON links, self-managements, trade unions, scientists of the Polish Academy of Sciences and higher education establishments as well as professional associations, social associations and in particular the Scientific Organization and Management Society, Polish Economy Society, and the Supreme Technological Organization to participate in the work of the review. The attitudes and commitment of the leadership cadres of all levels and their increased efforts and desire for innovation and their consistency will be of great significance for the work on the review. This will also be a significant element of a test checking the civic responsibility and professional usefulness of personnel. The creation of new solutions opens a great field for initiative and test of one's capabilities by young people. Here we also hope for increased activity of youth organizations.

While presenting this report on the preparatory work of the government and party commission for the review and modernization of organizational structures, the economy and state, I am asking the Central Committee for its opinion and approval of the proposed main directions of activity.

Jaruzelski Proposes Changes

LD241908 Warsaw PAP in English 1707 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] Warsaw, 24 July -- Political Bureau member, chairman of the Central Party Control and Audit Commission Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak presented proposals of changes in the structure and general principles of activities of the Central and local party Control and Audit Commissions. The Central Committee accepted these proposals.

Wojciech Jaruzelski presented motions concerning changes in the posts of heads of some CC departments.

The Central Committee accepted the proposals and appointed Stanislaw Gabrielski as head of the Political-Organizational Department, Andrzej Gdula as head of the Social and Legal Department, Maciej Lubczynski as head of the Socio-Professional Department, Jozef Barecki as head of the Propaganda Department, Tadeusz Sawic as head of the Cultural Department, and Jerzy Swiderski as head of the Department of Youth Affairs, Sports and Tourism.

Jaruzelski thanked those who filled these posts so far and now are to assume other responsible posts, for their fruitful work in service of the party and and socialist country.

Cypryniak on Tasks Commissions

LD242216 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1632 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Report on the adoption of the regulations for work of the Central Committee, the Politburo, and the Tasks Commissions of the Central Committee, and on the appointment of these commissions, presented by Kazimierz Cypryniak, secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, at 24 July PZPR Central Committee Plenum in Warsaw -- recorded]

[Text] The activity of the Central Committee, of its executive organs, and of the tasks commissions are defined by the principles of the statute of our party. In accordance with clauses 49 and 53, the Central Committee is obliged to adopt regulations for its work and to approve the regulations of the work of the Politburo. The drafts of these two documents have already been received by the comrades. They contain the fundamental statutory principles defining the mechanisms of the functioning of the Central Committee and of the politburo and also regulations essential to their efficient functioning during their terms of office. In this respect they have been based on the positive experiences of the work of the Central Committee in its last term of office. In accordance with Clause 78 of the statute the comrades have received for approval the draft of regulations of the Central Audit and Control Commission defining the general principles of its functioning and the principles of work of the auditing and control commissions at lower levels.

The approval of the presented documents will have great significance for defining the practical activity of the Central Committee, of the Politburo, and of the Central Audit and Control Commission. Observance of principles contained in these documents will contribute to strengthening the democratic mechanisms of the functioning of the highest party authorities and increase the effectiveness of their activity in implementing the tasks mapped out by the 10th congress.

Comrades, in accordance with Clause 52 of the statute the Central Committee appoints the tasks commissions from within its membership and party activists. The experience of the last term of office indicates that this form of work of the highest party authorities has passed the test in full. The activity of 16 talks commissions of the Central Committee constituted an extremely important part of the Central Committee's work. The commissions were tasked with passing opinions and with control functions and were the platform for the active participation of the Central Committee members between the plenary session. The commission made a significant contribution to working out the draft documents for the Central Committee Plenums and Politburo sessions. It was an accepted practice for the commissions to express opinions on draft Sejm laws and on important intentions of the government and individual ministries.

The commissions also conducted analytical and research work on various fields of party work. Their interest focused on such problems as the functioning and strengthening of the basic party organizations in various milieus and on perfecting the work of the party echelons. A wide range of experts took part in the work of the commissions. Some of them were members of the commissions.

Detailed information on the work of the commissions in their last term of office is contained in the report on the activity of the Central Committee. The 10th Congress resolutions contain many specific tasks whose implementation will require considerable activity from the Central Committee and from its task commissions. The most urgent of them have been presented in the politburo report delivered by Comrade Jozef Baryla and in the report by Comrade Marian Wozniak. The Central Committee commissions, taking advantage of the positive experiences of the last term of office, should work out, in accordance with the scale and complexity of the tasks, new forms of work, to present more often conclusions which result from their own analyses and observations of various spheres of life and of the functioning of the party.

In the draft regulations of the Central Committee's work, and in accordance with the statute, it is proposed that up to 50 percent of the membership of the commissions should be made up of party members who are not members of the Central Committee. This would make it possible to involve experienced party activists, including members of the central party authorities in the last term of office, delegates to the 10th Congress, scholars, and experts in the work of the commissions.

Guided by the need to create for the Central Committee members the conditions for energetic work to implement the assignments ensuing from the 10th Congress resolution the Politburo proposes the establishment of the following 15 tasks commissions:

A commission for social policy and health-care. Among its main duties would be to deal with wage-and-price policy, construction, and housing policy, determing working conditions, problems of protecting the health of the population, and in particular developing the material basis of out-patient and in-patient treatment, training medical cadres, production and supply of medicines, and problems concerning protection of the natural environment. As chairman of this commission, the Politburo proposes to appoint Comrade Kazimierz Barcikowski.

A Commission for Intraparty Matters and Party Work in Representative Organs and in the State Administration. This commission would deal with the totality of party work, problems of perfecting the type and method of work of the basic party organization and the committee, problems of party construction, and the introduction into general practice of statutory principles of party work. Within the purview of the commission would lie problems of strengthening the party's bonds with the working masses, creating the political and organizational prerequisites for strengthening the role of the party in serving the working class and in leading society and the state, problems of impoementing the tasks ensuing from the 10th Congress resolution by party members working in the representative organs of authority and in the state administration. As chairman of this commission the Politburo proposes to appoint Comrade Jozef Baryla.

Problems of Poland's foreign policy, in particular the implementation of the commitments contained in the 10th PZPR Congress declaration on security and cooperation in Europe, as well as the restoration of Poland's position in the world, will be the province of the International Commission. The duties of this commission will also include taking an ongoing interest in the situation in the international communist and workers movement. The Politburo proposes that the commission be chaired by Comrade Jozef Czyrek.

A commission for propaganda will deal, above all, with perfecting the forms and methods of disseminating the program and aims of party policy in society, the work of the mass media, and the use of research into public awareness to raise the effectiveness of propaganda work. The Politburo proposes Comrade Jan Glowczyk be appointed chairman of this commission.

The Commission of Proposals, Complaints and Signals from the Population [Komisja wnioskow, skarg i sygnalow od ludnosci] will deal with analyzing socially important matters signalled in letters, complaints, proposals, and postulates from the population sent to the Central Committee and to party echelons and organizations. The Politburo proposes that it be chaired by Comrade Alfred Miodowicz.

Matters pertaining to the rational management of fuels, raw materials, and energy and to the rational management of the complex of issues connected with the working conditions in these branches of the economy will constitute the sphere of the interest of the Commission of Mining, Raw Materials, and Energy [Komisja gornictwa, surowcow i energii] The Politburo proposes that Comrade Zygmunt Muranski chair this commission.

The Commission of Science and Education [komisja nauki i oswiaty] will deal with matters pertaining to the development of science, education, national education, scientific-technical progress, and bringing up the young generation. It will also deal with issues connected with the development of the material base for the needs of science and education, the improvement of the cadre of teachers and upbringers, and also the forms and methods of party work in the milieu of education and science. The Politburo proposes that Comrade Tadeusz Porebski be appointed to chair this commission.

The Commission for Family Matters [komisja do spraw rodziny] will deal the whole range of problems connected with the functioning of the family, with the system of care for mothers and children, the working conditions and life of women, their social and professional advancement, and their role in public life. The Politburo proposes that Comrade Zofia Stepien be appointed chairwoman of this commission.

The sphere of interests of the Commission of Political Economy, Economic Reform and Workers' Self-Management [komisja polityki ekonomicznej, reformy gospodarczej i samorzadu pracowniczego] will include the whole range of matters connected with the implementation of the party's economic policy, the improvement of the mechanisms of economic, reform, and increase in output for the home market and export, problems pertainng to market equilibrium, cooperation with the CEMA countries and others connected with the modernization and development of the country's economy. The commission will also deal with matters pertaining to the functioning of workers' self-management and the activities of the trade unions. It is of use that just as during its last term of office a separate team of the Central Committee responsible for pro-export policy matters should function within the framework of the commission. The Politburo proposes that Comrade Marian Wozniak be appointed as chairman of this commission.

It is also proposed to appoint a Maritime Commission [komisja morska]. It will deal with problems pertaining to the development of the maritime economy and with monitoring the implementation of the fundamental provisions of the state's maritime policy. The Politburo proposes that Comrade Stanislaw Bejger be appointed chairman of this commission.

The commission for Agriculture and the Foodstuff and Forestry Economy [komisja rolnictwa, gospodarki zywnosciowej i lesnej] will monitor the implementation of the party's agricultural policy, shape up the conditions for increasing agricultural and forestry produce, stimulate progressive transformations in the agrarian and social structure of the countryside, develop industries helping the production of food. Coming within the sphere of the interests of the commission will also be issues pertaining to the activity of agricultural and cooperative self-management in the countryside. The Politburo proposes that Comrade Zbigniew Michalek be appointed chairman of this commission.

The Ideological Commission [komisja ideologiczna] will deal with key issues pertaining to the development of Marxist-Leninist theory, with matters pertaining to the ideological struggle, and with increasing the ideological-political knowledge of party members. It will also tackle problems connected with the organization and functioning of the general system of party training, with the activities of echelons of the idelogical and scientific-research front of the party's base, and with the shaping up of social awareness promoting the implementation of the aims contained in the party program and in the resolution of the 10th Congress. The Politburo proposes that Comrade Henryk Bednarski be appointed chairman of this commission.

The next commission is the Commission of the Law, Law and Order, and Moral Health [komisja prawa, praworzednosci oraz zdrowia moralnego]. It will deal with matter pertaining to the strengthening of law and order, to the functioning of organs for the protection of legal order, to the prevention and combatting of crime and phenomena of pathology, to the strengthening of the social front of the struggle for social discipline, public order and the moral health of the public, and to increasing the level of the culture and awareness of the public as regards the state's legal structure. The Politburo proposes that Comrade Stanislaw Ciosek be appointed chairman of this commission.

The Commission of Youth, Physical Culture, and Tourism [komisja mlodziezy, kultury fizycznej i turystyki] will deal with matters pertaining to the young generation, and in particular with improving the forms and methods of party influence over the youth movement and with strengthening its socialist nature and its ideological-programmatic ties with the party and its position in the state. In addition, the commission will tackle matters connected with ensuring an improvement in the conditions of the leisure and recreation of working people through the development of physical culture, sport, and tourism. The Politburo proposes that Comrade Kazimierz Cypryniak, in other words I, be chairman of this commission.

The Commission of Culture [komisja kultury] will deal with matters pertaining to the development and dissemination of socialist culture, with matters pertaining to the creation of the material and social conditions for its functioning, and with the influence of the party over artistic schooling and creative milieus. The Politburo proposes that Comrade Andrzej Wasilewski be chairman of this commission.

The adumbrated spheres of activity of the 15 commissions are basically of an informative nature. Guided by the resolutions of the 10th Congress and the plan of their implementation which we shall adopt at the third Central Committee plenum each commission after it has been appointed ought to draw up its own plan of work and define in it current subjects for its activity.

When preparing today's plenary session we asked you, comrades, to declare your participation in the work of the individual commissions. It emerges from the information conveyed by voivodship committees that anywhere from several to several dozen people have put their names down for inclusion in the individual commissions.

Certain comrades have still not said they will join because they are on holiday. We propose that the commissions should have in their composition (?reduced) number of members of the Central Committee. This means that furter consulations will have to be conducted. In connection with the above we propose that at today's plenary session the Central Committee should accept the proposed number and titles of its special task commissions, appointed their chairmen, and authorize the Politburo to form their compositions in accordance with the approved regulations which will then be passed at the third Central Committee plenum.

Such a procedure for appointing the special task commissions makes it possible to take into account to a considerable extent the individual interests of the members of the Central Committee, creates the preconditions for placing them uniformly in the individual commissions, and ensures that the special task commissions will already be able to tackle their work in the month of August.

And in conclusion I would like to ask you, comrades, to make one correction to the draft regulations governing the work of the Politburo. Please open the regulations on page 6 and in point 6 which starts: Decisions and guidelines of the Politburo...it is proposed that the words approved by the first secretary be crossed out and replaced by on the recommendation of the first secretary.

PZPR Spokesman Comments

LD242333 Warsaw PAP in English 2155 GMT 24 Jul 86

[By Wieslawa Mazarska]

[Text] Warsaw, July 24 -- After the conclusion of the PUWP CC 2nd plenary meeting, PUWP CC press spokesman Jerzy Majka held a press conference for Polish and foreign newsmen and briefed them on the course of today's debates.

"The debates concerned current party tasks in the realization of the 10th PUWP Congress resolutions, a topic of key importance for the entire party," said Majka.

"The discussion stressed that the congress still continues since the congress delegates are still holding meetings with party members and people with no party affilliation at factories and at various social millieux. The meeting have been attended so far by about 1 million people, a large portion of them with no party affiliation," he went on.

"Both the Political Bureau report and the plenary discussion concentrated on key issues, such as the review of organizational structures, the planned attestation at enterprises, the development of initiatives in the form of brigade system and partnership groups, as well as attempts to seek forms favouring innovations," said Majka.

"The Political Bureau report was significantly supplemented by the address delivered by PUWP CC Political Bureau member, CC Secretary Marian Wozniak on the intentions concerning attestation, and Vice-Premier Zbigniew Szalajda's address on the government work on the realization of the 10th Congress resolutions," Majka went on.

Referring to the concluding speech by Wojciech Jaruzelski, Jerzy Majka stressed that the results of the congress will depend on how the decisions taken are implemented in practice. He also noted that from now on, the main criterion of the value of party members will be their ability to implement the 10th Congress resolutions.

Interview With Wozniak

LD24240 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Interview with Marian Wozniak, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo, by Polish Television journalist Marek Tumanowicz; date and place not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] Comrade Secretary, what is the aim and the range of the review of the functioning of the party and state organizational structures?

[Wozniak] This most of all constitutes rationalization of and making more efficient the organizational structures of the economy of our state, and second, an elimination of bureaucratic phenomena. The aimes of the review should be defined more broadly: I think that it means most of all making organizatinal structures more efficient and adapting them to the goals which result mainly from the economic reform. So much for the economy.

Apart from the review is to deal also with the whole spectrum of supra-economic issues, which applies to services, in their widest possibile meaning, that is services for instance to the rural population by all economic and service structures which work for agriculture, or services to citizens in their everyday life, in their dealings with enterprises and local administration.

It also involves what one could call improvement in the efficiency of enterprises. This is the whole range of issues linked with management and the functioning of enterprises. This kind of thing is regulated by what we call job reviews [atestacja], and this is done by the government. We, as the commission, will inspire work in this sphere and supervise it, and as I would say, we will create political influences. This applies equally to enterprises as well as the whole range of matters concerned with the review of structures and modernization of the sphere of management.

The struggle against bureaucracy and against superfluous structures always creates resistance from such structures, resistance from people who are involved. Political strength is needed to combat this.

As far as society is concerned, the inefficiency of economic structures is what matters, but in everday life a citizen feels more acutely the problems which are closer to him, such as a badly functioning outpatients clinic or a badly functioning municipal services system, requests for enormous amounts of papers and documents and lots of time. These are matters which are obvious to us -- it is enought to look at the letters which come in to the Central Committee, the Council of Ministers or the Council of State. Whenever we ask the citizens we get proposals for a practically (?total) modernization of various spheres of our economy and life. And I think that one should put it this way: the review is the answer to great expectations in society that the system of functioning of the state and the system of management of economy will be modernized. Because this is a social issue, I would like to ask the society for an opinion, as the society is very well aware of the deficiencies in the functioning of the economy or the state, and that is why we envisage publication in the near future of a press opinion poll, containing questions. We intent to publish a slogan there which would be more or less as follows: while sorting out the organization of work and social life, let us make our lives more efficient. We think that it will provide a wide-ranging social response and we would like to keep, as I would call them, windows in the press, radio and television, through which various ideas could come in. The experience gained so far from the letters indicates that in many cases these are issues which can be well used in all kinds of attempts of modernization of various sectors of our social life.

[Question] Which specific structures will be reviewed?

[Wozniak] Very briefly: the Central State Administration, all supra-enterprise structures, production structures of the amalgamation or combine type, and also structures involved with trade and supplies; furthermore: enterprises themselves where the job reviews will be broadly understood as sorting out enterprises, tidying up the circulation of documents, the system of information and decision-making, and pay decision -- everything do with enterprises; furthermore, social organization which employ some people whose salaries are paid from the state budget -- one must have a good look at how the state funds are spent, and of course, and this is normal, the party and government commission will deal with the party itself, too, and this we already started at the 10th Congress. It must be said here that this is not a once-only campaign, because the perfecting of the system of administration should be an integral part of the functioning of the economy and the state. But we assume that the first stage should last until the national party conference, that is for 2 and a 1/2 years. In this period we should get a report on the state of organization of the state and we should have preliminary results.

FEDERAL ASSEMBLY CHAMBER CONTINUES SESSION

Presidency Members Sworn In

LD241118 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0827 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] Belgrade, 24 Jul (TANJUG) -- The appointments of Hamdija Pozderac and Milanko Renovica to the posts of, respectively, member and ex-officio member of the SFRY Presidency were today promulgated by the SFRY Assembly. Hamdija Pozderac is a new member of the SFRY Presidency from the SR of Bosnia-Hercegovina. He is replacing Branko Mikulic who was appointed president of the Federal Executive Council last May. Milanko Renovica, as president of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, is an ex-officio member of the state Presidency. Pozderac and Renovica were officially sworn in.

The new composition of the SFRY Presidency was announced at the joint session of both Chambers of the SFRY Assembly. The session was attended by the president and members of the SFRY Presidency; the president and members of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee; the president of the Federal Executive Council; the presidents of the SAWPY Federal Executive Council; the presidents of the SAWPY Federal Conference and the Council of the Yugoslav Trade Union Federation; a delegation of the Council of the Federation; representatives of the federal judicial organs and other organs and organizations of the federation.

The following are members of the SFRY Presidency: Hamdija Pozderac, Veselin Djuranovic, Lazar Mojsov, Stane Dolanc, Nikola Ljubicic, Sinan Hasani, Radovan Vlajkovic, and Milanko Renovica.

Culafic Address

LD241658 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1035 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] Belgrade, 24 Jul (TANJUG) -- The militia are successfully carrying out their basic duties and their membership (about 40,000 regular personnel and about 150,000 with the reserve cadres for emergency situations) and level of organization represent a significant security force. There has been no serious disruption or large scale violation of public peace and order. Our citizens feel free and secure while the level of personal and property safety is basically good.

To a large extent this is a result of the responsible and self-sacrificing work of the militia as a whole and of each militiaman individually.

This was stated by Dobroslav Culafic, federal secretary for internal affairs, at today's session of the SFRY Assembly's Federal Chamber.

Raising for the first time in the SFRY Assembly in the last 20 years the issue of the militia's capabilities to carry out their tasks, Culafic said that since the war almost 500 members of the militia have lost their lives in carrying out their exceptionally complex and responsible tasks. Noting that the social and security tasks of the militia are no less important nor less difficult today than in the past, Culafic said that the activity by both the external and internal enemy is even more organized and ruthless today. The conditions for maintaining secure borders and public peace and order are becoming increasingly complex. Socially-owned property is being threatened by various forms of illegal dealings and behavior. The economic, social, and other difficulties are conducive to various types of crime.

Owing to our geographical position and the openness of our border, transit through our country is very substantial. However, our territory is being used for various forms of international criminal activity (smuggling of arms, drugs, forged money, etc). International terrorism is also escalating its activity and is assuming new and brutal forms. It is also being used as an instrument for achieving political aims, jeopardizing security, in general, and that of small countries, in particular.

In peace, in normal and emergency conditions, the internal affairs organs and the militia, in particular, are "waging a war" against various forms of criminal and other socially harmful phenomena. In this "war" they are exposed, Culafic said, to various kinds of attacks -- most frequently to verbal insults and denigration. In the last 5 years there have been 68,000 cases of this kind of attack.

Firearm attacks and the use of other dangerous objects against militiamen give cause for particular concern. There have been 6,672 such attacks over the same period. Firearms were used in 111 cases and other dangerous objects in 1,035 cases. There were 5,526 physical assaults on militiamen. The consequences of these attacks are disturbing: 16 militiamen were killed, 244 received serious injuries and 1,653 slight injuries.

Culafic emphasized that the internal affairs organs, and the militia as one of their parts, unreservedly accept the principle that our society cannot provide efficiently for its security if it entrusts it exclusively to the security services however strong, well-organized, trained and technically equipped they are.

Members of the militia, as personnel given powers by the internal affairs organs, are legally obliged to carry out their tasks even when their lives are endangered. Except for the human or moral obligation, workers in other spheres of activity are under no such obligation, Culafic stressed.

The carrying out of many very difficult and complex security tasks demands strict observance of the law, strict adherence to regulations, and professional behavior on the part of the militia personnel. This is a demand which the militiamen must be constantly aware of and which must be strictly observed. Of particular importance is the issue of using coercive measures by militiamen in order to protect citizens from various forms of violent and criminal behavior. Members of the militia are very often put in a position where they have to react and intervene quickly and efficiently and on the sport, and in certain circumstances are forced to use coercive measures. This is always a serious ordeal for every individual member of the internal affairs organs. A small amount of carelessness can make a militiaman exceed his powers and offend somebody's freedom, dignity, or physical integrity.

In all those cases when the militiaman is forced to repel a direct assault on himself, when he is trying to prevent a person caught perpetrating a criminal act from escaping, when human life needs to be protected, when he is thwarting an attack on installations he is guarding, when he is trying to prevent a person under arrest or a person for whose arrest a warrant has been issued from escaping, in the course of intervention to reestablish seriously disrupted public peace and order, he should and must, in accordance with the law, use all the coercive measures available, including firearms. The internal affairs organs are paying particular attention to this delicate and sensitive issue, Culafic stressed. The militiamen are duty-bound to submit well-documented reports about their conduct and handling of the case, particularly in cases when coercive measures are used.

These reports are examined and discussed in detail to establish if the handling of every individual case was within the law and the militiaman's powers. In 1981-85 period firearms were used as a a coercive measures in 489 cases and other means in 10,000 cases.

As a whole, Culafic stressed, it can be said that most of the militiamen who resort to coercive measures are acting in accordance with the law and established authority, though there are also cases of unjustified use of coercive measures and impermissible behavior by individual militiamen who provoke the justified opposition of citizens. Though such cases are not numerous and the total sum of such interventions amount to an insignificant percentage, it is indisputable that they greatly harm the prestige of the organs of internal affairs and decrease the results which the service, and the militia in particular, have been achieving through their legal work, and the prestige which they enjoy among working people and citizens.

For exceeding or abusing their legal authority during the past 5 years, 105 members of the internal organs have been charged with criminal offences, while disciplinary and other measures have been enforced against 681 militiamen. We shall continue, Culafic said, to take strict measures against each individual militiaman who abuses or oversteps his authority and who behaves irresponsibly, but we shall also protect every militia work who is unjustifiably attacked. Both aspects are part of the struggle for the moral-political image of the militia worker.

In this connection, and in view of the of the Kosovo citizens' complaints, on the basis of the conclusions of the SFRY Presidency and of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, Culafic stressed, I have formed a special commission comprising representatives of the Federal Secretariat, the republican secretariat for internal affairs of the Social Republic of Serbia, and the provincial secretariat for internal affairs of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, which is tasked with directly examining all the citizens' petitions submitted from 1981 to 1986 which refer to the behavior of the organs and workers of internal affairs of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo. The commission has visited all the municipalities in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo and examined 622 complaints. The commission established that a relatively high number of the citizens' complaints are justified. The commission has proposed specific measures for dealing with all the cases and establishing responsibility. I have given instructions, Culafic said, that the proposals should be implemented within 3 months as the latest and that each member of the internal organs who is found responsible, should be subjected to disciplinary or criminal charges, and even dismissal.

However, despite certain shortcomings among the ranks of the militia, according to Culafic, working people and citizens increasingly trust the organs of internal affairs. There are also numerous everyday examples of citizens' hearty assistance to militiamen in carrying out security tasks.

Culafic then stressed that the experience gained in curbing counterrevolutionary actitivies and performing security tasks has had an effect on dealing more quickly with individual issues which are of significance for achieving greater unity of action and function of the organs of internal affairs, as well as of the Yugoslav militia.

After a long time, joint program documents in the area of public security were adopted this year. Preparations are underway for the further development of uniform technological systems of the organs of internal affairs (information system, communications system, and so forth), which are also of extraordinary importance for the effectiveness of the militia's work. We hope, Culafic stressed, that the SFRY Assembly will as soon as possible adopt modernization programs for the Federal Secretariat and the Security Institute for the period up to 1990, and thereby make it possible to link these systems and use them optimally, and through this, also to improve general work conditions and the material position of part of the militia.

It has been agreed, Culafic continued, that the appearance of the uniforms, ranks and rank insignia in the militia should be standardized for the whole country. Agreement has also been reached on the minimum and the standard for equipping the units and members of the militia with technical devices, arms, and equipment for the militia of all the republics and autonomous provinces.

The state of technical equipment of the militias varies from one region to another. However, viewed as a whole, this does not meet the necessary level, nor with the tasks which the militia faces today, nor with the problems which are realistically anticipated for tomorrow. The problem also lies in the fact that because of constant use the technical equipment of the militia quickly deteriorates and it is constantly necessary to update it, while reasons of security demand that the work process be constantly modernized through speedier use of scientific and technological achievements and through the provision of modern equipment. Therefore, all society's subjects, at all levels of organization, should devote constant attention to the capability of the militia as well as to the material position of the militiamen.

Considerable variations in the level and condition of equipment of the militia, and not only of the militia, with respect to the necessary technical requirement in various areas in the country, are already limiting effectiveness, in particular in carrying out joint tasks in the security interest of the whole country. Because of the division of authority, as well as of financing, we are in a situation whereby the security of our borders, the protection of the rights and freedoms of working people and citizens, and therefore also the security of the country as a whole, depend to a great extent on the material possibilities of individual, smaller sociopolitical communities, that is, municipalities.

The federal secretary for internal affairs stressed in particular that the material position of militiamen in most of our republics and provinces is very difficult. The number of militiamen whose basic needs are seriously threatened is on the increase. In 1985 personal incomes of militiamen were on average around 30,000 [dinars] in the SR of Montenegro, to 50,000 in the SR of Slovenia. In 1986 the average rose more in some places than in others, and has partly been brought into accord with the increase in living expenses, but this still remains a big problem.

A particular problem in the implementation of the cadre policy in the organs of internal affairs is solving housing problems. Only around 56.9 percent militiamen have solved their housing question. The situation in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo is especially hard, where only 16.6 percent of the militia workers have solved their accommodation question.

If to this is added that fact that because of the nature of their work the militia workers are not allowed to take on secondary jobs, and that a high number of militia workers' spouses are not employed (in the Socialist Republic of Serbia only one wife of a militiaman out of 21 is employed; in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo the situation is even worse), then it can be said that a section of the militia workers are in a very difficult material position, and sometimes this threatens the implementation of official duties. Because of this we must bear in mind, Culafic stressed, that the present situation and the possible further decline in the living standard of a section of the militia, despite their high moral-political awareness, could objectively influence their clearly expressed devotion and readiness to carry out all tasks, even under the most difficult circumstances.

The militia should be steadily rejuvenated, conditions should be created for young and educated people to join its ranks, for more sophisticated people with specialized knowledge, speaking foreign languages, physically fit and ideologically sound, Culafic said. We must continuously modernize ourselves in accordance with the interests and needs of protecting the country's security under all conditions, and thereby ensure the capability of our security services, of our militia, to enable it in future as well to make its full contribution to Yugoslavia to remain a safe and secure country, to be attractive for numerous tourists and all well-intended foreigners, so that our citizens, our youth, our children can live and create calmly, peacefully, and securely in this country, Dobroslav Culafic said in conclusion.

Business Changes Endorsed

LD242032 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1149 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 24 Jul (TANJUG) -- Today the SFRY Assembly Federal Chamber endorsed urgent changes on the law for the rehabilitation and liquidation of the organizations of associated labor which will alleviate somewhat the position of some loss-making organizations. This actually means that in exceptional circumstances, and in agreement with the rescuing organization, the Organization of Associated Labor which has registered losses in its final account, can pay out somewhat larger personal incomes that it has been doing so far, as long as no losses in the current business activity are established.

In this case, the increase in personal incomes could not be more than 75 percent of the growth of average personal incomes in the economy of the republic in the current year.

With the changes, the circle of the so-called seasonal activities, except for tourism and airport services, will also include the manufacturing of sea salt, farming, and building industry. Organizarions in these areas, which did not register losses in a past year but realize less than 35 percent of the envisaged total income, in the first half of the current year, will not have to adopt a program of measures to eliminate losses and limit the payment of personal incomes after the 6-month accounting. [passage omitted]

After a short discussion, the chamber assessed that the republican and provincial assemblies should discuss the capability of the militia, its state of organization, and financing to realize its full functional unity.

A suggestion was made to the republican and provincial assemblies that differences in personal incomes of the militia members of different republics and provinces should be coordinated. Also they should find solutions for financing and organizing the militia at the level of a republic or a province.

The FEC was instructed to undertake measures for better capability training of the militia to carry out tasks and the Federal Secretariat for Internal Affairs to ensure consistent respect for legality and with energetic measures prevent overstepping for abusing official authority.

CHAMBER OF REPUBLICS OUTLINES PRICE POLICY

LD242345 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1110 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 24 Jul (TANJUG) -- The Chamber of Republics and Provinces today adopted a law on making up exchange-rate differences, which has hitherto been in force as a temporary measure. Under the law, exchange rate differences will be made up for work organizations in 11 branches and activities of the economy. Work organizations which are going into liquidation or bankruptcy will not be entitled to coverage of exchange rate differences.

This year exchange rate differences amounting to 145.6 billion dinars will be made up. The bulk of the funds will be secured from contributions by republics and provinces and from import duties.

The chamber also considered the implementation of the prices policy this year and adopted changes in the laws on the social control of prices, customs tariffs and on securing funds for subsidizing artificial fertilizers, pesticides and quality strain seeds.

In his introductory remarks on the realization of the prices policy this year, Aleksandar Donev, federal secretary for the market and general economic affairs, stressed that the overall effects of the measures taken should be reflected in a halt to the further rise in prices and inflation. The prerequisite for this is the complete and consistent implementation of the proposed measures, an essential change in behavior and attitudes toward work, greater social productivity and savings at all levels, said Donev.

The worsening of economic trends and the strong pressures for price increases which pose a serious threat of further increasing inflation have indicated the need for firmer social control of prices. In certain areas, where deviations and irresponsibility were most pronounced, measures of direct control are also necessary, the federal secretary for the market said. In addition, apart from certain measures already taken, work is continuing to find solutions for removing price disparities, particularly in the sphere of energy and some branches of transportation. [passage omitted: series of other measures of an anti-inflationary nature taken, not elaborated]

The FEC considers, Aleksandar Donev said that the formation of prices on the basis of the economic criteria of a market economy is a realistic basis for a way out of the present crisis. However, if there are more serious disruptions in the currents of economic activity and irresponsible price increases such as there have been now with the price of bread, the FEC will be forced to take stricter measures of social control of prices, including reversal of prices.

This was the basis for proposing changes in the law on the system of social control of prices. By establishing a new criminal act, as envisaged in the changes, we are clearly not resolving the problem of high and uncoordinated rises in prices, Donev said. This, however, primarily prevents illegal behavior by individual subjects in the implementation of the established prices policy.

In view of demands of work organizations made to the Federal Institute for prices for the time limit for the obligatory announcement of price increases to be reduced from 120 to 60 days, it is obvious that there are still strong expectations in the economy that there will still be possibilities for continuing the prices rises. Various arguments are put forward to the effect that the measures of direct control being into question the economic position of many producers, and there is the danger of possible disruptions in the supply of raw materials and materials for production.

It is the view of the FEC, Donev said, that in the majority of cases such behavior is economically unjustifiable and the FEC will not desist from the established policies for reducing inflation. And this policy is well-known -- increasing production and the supply on the domestic market, reducing production costs and eradicating all forms of excessive expenditures.

At the end of his remarks , Donev informed the delegates of the decisions of the FEC that the price of a kilogram of coarse white bread should not exceed 110 dinars, and that the price of bread made from 500-type flour, which will be independently fixed by producers, should not exceed 180 to 200 dinars per kilogram. The decision on increasing the prices of flour and bread were made necessary by the increase in the protection price of this years wheat, Donev said.

In the debate the delegates supported the new measures of the FEC and called for a more consistent struggle against daily price increases. [passage omitted: Delegates noted that Yugoslavia cannot increase its part in the international division of labor with high inflation; failure to observe the most important elements of the economic policy; great efforts required in order to overcome the unfavourable economic trends by the end of the year]

In the conclusions on the realization of the prices policy, the Chamber of Republics and Provinces supported the measures taken and proposed so far by the FEC and called for their consistent and effective implementation in order to slow down the rise in prices and reduce inflation by the end of the year.

The Chamber assessed that all the other measures for removing the causes of inflation and creating more stable conditions for economic activity should be adopted as soon as possible.

The Chamber noted the need for creating conditions for prices to be formed in keeping with market criteria. At the same time the Chamber insisted on tightening up on accountability in implementing the established policies and on developing mechanisms for the social control of prices.

The Chamber stressed the need for broader social affirmation of joint elements for the formation of prices in the production of energy and energy raw materials, rail transportation and postal and telecommunication services, and in other areas. [passage omitted: elaboration on the law on making up foreign exchange differences].

The Chamber approved the changes in the law on the social control of prices, according to which failure to observe the regulations on the direct control of prices becomes a criminal act punishable by a prison sentence of 1 to 5 years.

With the approval of the changes in the law on customs tariffs, the customs rate has been reduced by half in this medium-term period for the importation of equipment and spare parts (not produced in Yugoslavia) for the construction of projects by pooling labor and resources for the more rapid development of the underdeveloped republics, Kosovo and the undeveloped municipalities in Serbia proper.

Equipment and spare parts (not produced in Yugoslavia) will be imported without customs duties for the most important projects in Kosovo in the power industry, agriculture and nonferrous metals industry.

With the decision on the utilization of funds secured for the construction of the Yugoslav part of the Titograd-Shkoder railway and the report on the conclusion of building works, the Chamber concluded, all the conditions have been created for transportation on the Yugoslav section of the railway and all the obligations of the republics and provinces relating to this railway have been fulfilled.

The Chamber nominated Ivica Cacis as federal social attorney of self-management. He holds this position at present.

ASSEMBLY ADDRESSES QUESTIONS FROM DELEGATES

LD224138 Belgrade TANJUG Demestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1354 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Summary] Belgrade, 24 Jul (TANJUG) -- Today in the SFRY Assembly delegates posed questions on whether Yugoslav citizens employed in Yugoslav work organizations abroad are allowed to manage private firms at the same time; and on the ban of Yugoslav meat exports to the United States enforced from 29 April to 21 May.

"Mirko Kosin, under secretary in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, answered the question by delegate Silvano Sau on what was happening with the construction of an Italian thermoelectrical power plant in the Trieste region, which would considerably disturb the ecological balance on the Yugoslav side and presented a threat to the population and production. He stressed that Italians had not as yet decided on the location for the thermoelectrical power plant. So far there have been several meetings between the embassies of the two countries and our diplomatic and consular representatives have been involved. As he said, they will continue to monitor the situation and the course of the public discussion which is taking place in Italy and is accompained by disapproval from the Italian population, too. As there is no bilateral agreement on banning pollution over the border, all the activity is based on international regulations and multilateral agreements."

Delegates also asked questions on the proposal for adopting changes and amendments to the law on disability allowance and pensions, as well as on responsibility over the failure to ratify on schedule the international convention on telecommunications.

The FEC has not been acquainted with environmental pollution in the Golubac and Veliko Gradiste municipalities, more precisely, the waste material being carried to this region from the Romanian territory and affecting the health of people, cattle and feed. This was said in response to a question by Miodrag Trifunovic. The FEC has instructed federal committees to establish the exact situation, while the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs has already asked for information on the source of the pollution from the Embassy in Bucharest. Because protecting the air from pollution is the responsibility of the republics and provinces, information has also been solicited from the republican organs which were reported not to have been acquainted with the situation.

A control carried out by the Serbian Hydrometeorological Institute last year found concentrated sulphur dioxide and smoke in the air above the maximally allowed level. However, since the situation has not been systematically monitored, the FEC Obocki said, has recommended to medical and veterinary institutions to carry out an examination program in order to establish facts.

ASSESSMENT OF RIJEKA SHIPYARD WORK STOPPAGE

LD240857 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2225 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] Rijeka, 23 Jul (TANJUG) -- A Rijeka LC Municipal Committee Presidium session this evening strongly condemned the work stoppage in the Rijeka 3 May shipyard as a method of resolving the problems caused by immoderate price rises and a fall in living standards. A work stoppage opens up the possibility of internal and external enemies turning the justifiable dissatisfaction of the workers into a quite different direction, the Presidium stressed, noting also that there are certain indications of the misuse of the dissatisfaction of workers in this case. The decision of the delegates to the workers council of the 3 May composite Organization of Associated Labor, according to which all workers must be paid an average personal income for June amounting to 88,000 dinars and personal incomes be increased by 25 percent, was adopted under pressure and extorted by the work stoppage by a minority of employees, the members of the Presidium consider. They proposed that this decision should be reexamined in detail. The business management, sociopolitical organizations, self-managing bodies and a number of employees in the information service of the 3 May shipyard did not know how to react, and did not react in time or in the right way to the situation which arose, the municipal committee assessed.

It is expected that the communists in the shipyard will analyze the causes and course of events, and establish the ideopolitical responsibility of the LC members, managers, and the initiators and fomenters of the work stoppage, it was said at the session. A political assessment of these events must be achieved within 30 days, after which the Rijeka LC municipal committee Presidium will also give its definitive political assessment of the situation and events in the 3 May shipyard, the session concluded.

YOUTH CONFERENCE ELECTS FEDERATION LEADERSHIP

AU240849 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 2 Jul 86 p 1

[V. N. Dzafo report]

[Excerpts] Belgrade 1 Jul -- Continuing the work of the election and consistent session of the Conference of the Socialist Youth Federation of Yugoslavia [SYFY], the Yugoslav Youth Federation acquired leadership today. [passage omitted]

In the meanwhile, the republican conferences of the Youth of Croatia, Serbia, and Macedonia held their sessions, and the delegates of the Conference today adopted a report on the nomination procedure and elected the SYFY Presidium by secret ballot. The following are in the Presidium: Veselo Akmaja (delegate of Croatia), Zoran Andjelkovic, (delegate of Serbia), Ivan Brajovic (delegate of Montenegro), Sladjana Bogdanovic (delegate of Serbia), Sandi Cesko (delegate of Slovenia), Zoran Daljevic (delegate of the Scouts Federation), Marina Djuras (delegate of the Republican Conference of the Socialist Youth Federation of Bosnia-Hercegovina), Zita Galic (delegate of the Yugoslav Federation of Physical Culture Organizations), Borce Georgijevski (delegate of Macedonia), Milan Janjic (delegate of Vojvodina), Ace Kocevski (delegate of the Mocedinia) Jasenka Kukec (Delegate of Cratia) Borishegner (delegate of the Conference in the Yugoslav People's Army), Gojo Mitrovic (delegate of the People's Technology), Hasim Redzepi (delegate of Kosovo), Nijaz Skenderagic (delegate of Bosnia-Hercegovina), Borut Suklje (delegate of Slovenia), and Miodrag Vlahovic (delegate of Montenegro).

At its first session, the Presidium unanimously elected Hasim Redzepi president of the youth organization, and Ace Kocevski secretary. [passage omitted]

SECOND SOLIDARITY FUND FOR JOURNALISTS REJECTED

LD250049 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1622 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] Belgrade, 24 Jul (TANJUG) -- There can be no justification for setting up yet another solidarity fund among journalists, because the solidarity fund of the Serbian journalists' association has means to provide material aid for those whose existence is threatened. This was the stand adopted by the fund's executive board at today's session in connection with a committee's initiative, signed by five journalists, to establish a fund to aid "journalists who did not lose their jobs through their own fault."

This initiative was prompted by the case of journalist Dusan Bogavac, who was sacked from KOMUNIST. According to the register of the Serbian journalists' association's solidarity fund, Bogavac was a member of the fund from 1972 to 1977, but had never turned to it for assistance. The duty of the fund is to aid all its members who were not fired through their own fault, especially for the duration of a labor dispute and until all legal means have been pursued.

The solidarity fund now comprises 750 members and it is attempting to attract an even larger number of journalists to its ranks. In implementing its duties to the full, according to an assessment of the executive board, this fund satisfies the needs of journalists in the republic. The board further considers that the initiative for setting up some kind of a fund outside the association is a premeditated attempt on the part of the journalists to refute the legal institution which has been established in order to provide solidarity aid to all members of this professional organization.

CROATIAN LC DISCUSSES ECONOMIC POLICY

LD242338 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0903 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] Zagreb, 24 Jul (TANJUG) -- The LC has no more time and cannot afford to go back and repeat stands and tasks, but must assess their implementation and call for political accountability for the failure to fulfill them, said Nikola Lapov, member of the Croatian LC Central Committee Presidium, in his introductory speech at today's session of the Republican Central Committee. On the agenda was the establishing of immediate tasks of the LC and other subjective forces for implementing the aims of the 1986 economic policy and the long-term program of economic stabilization.

Lapov considers that the measures of the Federal Executive Council deserve support, because they contribute to the realization of the long-term program of economic stabilization.

Speaking in particular about the actions of subjective forces aimed at implementing the aims of the economic policy, Lapov announced determined action in the struggle against wage-levelling and loss-making enterprises. He also called for determined opposition tok those who extort higher personal incomes through pressures and work stoppages.

The Central Committee approved its work program for the coming year, and further on in the session it will also examine the proposed decision on marking the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Communist Party of Croatia, the proposed decision on the organization of LC activity at the university, and the proposed composition of the LC commission, and council of the Croatian LC Central Committee center, for ideotheoretical work.

KOSOVO COUNCIL DISCUSSES TASK IMPLEMENTATION

LD242253 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1436 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Excerpts] Pristina, 24 Jul (TANJUG) -- The main tasks contained in the conclusions of the SFRY Presidency and the LCY Central Committee Presidium on the current political situation in Kosovo are, according to the first sources of information, being implemented in quite an organized and efficient manner in this province. Taken as a whole, provincial organs are now considerably more efficient in their work and activities. The first results achieved in the implementation of the measures and actions of the Presidency and the Presidium are already encouraging to some extent and have a favorable effect upon the general state of affairs and upon the restoration of trust in the effectiveness of the system.

This observation was brought up at today's discussion in the Kosovo Executive Council, in the course of which the leaders of provincial organs briefed the council on what has been achieved so far and what ought to be done in the future in order to implement the measures and actions of the Presidency and the Presidium. The highest ranking provincial officials -- Azem Vlasi, Svetislav Dolasevic, Barjram Seljimi, Nazmi Mustafa and others -- also took part in the session. [Passage omitted]

According to the Secretary Rahman Morina, the organs of internal affairs have taken all measures to implement the established tasks, and, to a greater extent, they have worked jointly with the Federal and the Republican Secretariat for Internal Affairs of Serbia. Detailed analyses and reports on this are in preparation.

First, petitions and complaints of citizens against the work of people employed in these organs were presented for inspection and a series of measures were taken for a more effective implementation of constitutionality and legality and also for accuracy in unmasking and preventing hostile activity from positions of Albanian nationalism and irredentism, Serbian and other kinds of nationalism, as well as for eliminating all forms of pressure exerted on the Serbs and Montenegrins.

Work on examining the causes of all the accidents, fires and other unexplained damage in work organizations is nearly finished, while filing and establishing the status of emigres from Albania has been completed jointly with the Federal and Republican secretariats for internal affairs. Morina announced today that these figures are not considerably different from the ones recently made known in the municipalities of Kosovo and Serbia.

The Provincial Secretariat for Justice, according to the statement by Secretary Veselj Ljatifi, has even on previous occasions raised some questions contained in the conclusions of the Presidency and the Presidium. [passage omitted]

The Kosovo Assembly is also preparing a number of new documents and amending existing documents to regulate some new processes, problems and phenomena.

It was also noticed that, due to the complex nature of tasks and problems, some duties will not meet the deadline, but a demand for the greatest possible efficiency will be respected to the maximum. The Federal and the Serbian organs have been of considerable assistance in all these matters and will need to continue to be so.

Taking part in the discussion, Azem Vlasi, president of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee Presidium, pointed out that the present activities aimed at the realization of measures for the stabilization of the general state of affairs in the province should primarily be within the framework of the permanent training of provincial organs and institutions, in order to carry out one's own duties more successfully. He said the measures of the Presidency and the Presidium should therefore not be understood as a campaign, but as a stimulus for a consistent involvement of all the subjects of the system in the stabilization of the situation in the province. Here we should guard ourselves, Vlasi warned, from haste and formalism in work and free ourselves from working with figures alone, which can be deceptive at times and prevent us to see the essence of the problem. Nothing must be hushed up or minimized, and, if someone does so, he will sooner or later be called to account. Vlasi also stressed that a timely reaction is needed to the new phenomena and problems life may impose on us and that a greater expert and general assistance should be offered to municipal organs and institutions.

The president of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee Presidium announced that in September a broader political assessment will be made and a more detailed reply given to everything done so far or what should have been done on the basis of the demands of the Presidency and the Presidium. Vlasi also said that the basic aim of these measures and activities is to ensure security, equality and speedier solutions to the misfortunes of working people and citizens, regardless of their nationality, but that their consistent realization will have a considerable effect on the restoration of trust in the organs and on the halting of the emigration of the Serbians and the Montenegrins.

In this period of implementing measures on Kosovo, we have come face to face, Vlasi added, with attempts of individuals to misuse the situation, manipulate with it and tackle the problems to their advantage, bypassing the law and using pressure and blackmail. This should be spotted and all the difficulties and problems should be resolved within the framework of the law and our socialist self-managing system, Vlasi emphasized.

In conclusion it was agreed that a similar briefing of the heads of provincial organs should be conducted in a month's time.

MAMULA INSPECTS KOSOVO DEFENSE PREPARATIONS

LD242017 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1255 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] Zajecar, 24 Jul (TANJUG) -- Fleet Admiral Branko Mamula, Federal secretary for national defense, has been paying a working visit to the Nis military district. With his aides and accompanied by Lieutenant General Perica Vucetic, he has also spent several days in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo and the Timok River basin where he acquainted himself with the state of defense preparations and, in particular, with the achievements in combat readiness and the development of the political unity and the moral strength of the commands and units.

Adm Mamula talked directly to the commanders, officers and soldiers to hear about the results achieved in combat training. Most attention is being focused on enhancing the unity of all the defense forces in implementing the decisions of the 13th LCY Congress. Members of the army and the territorial defense units are required to be highly trained, morally strong and united. They are also expected to carefully monitor the results achieved in coordinating the activity of all the defense and protection structures in order to avoid surprises and to provide conditions for an efficient functioning of all defense forces. During his visit the Federal secretary expressed satisfaction at the results reiterated their high motivation for carrying out their tasks. Mamula expressed his satisfaction with the relations and the living standards achieved under the present complex economic circumstances. At firing and shooting exercises which he attended he could see that the training almost matches our requirements. He also had a meeting with the organs of sociopolitical communities in Prizren and Klina.

Branko Mamula also talks with the leadership of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo. The focus of attention during these talks was the political-security situation in the province and the further development of cooperation between the armed forces and the sociopolitical communities.

In the course of his visit to the work organizations in Klina and Bor, the Federal secretary was informed about the results produced by and development problems of organizations engaged in specialized production. Support was also given for their development programs. It was said that these work organizations are of great importance not only for the country's defense but that they also contribute to the development of the region where they are located and help to alleviate the difficult economic situation.